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THE Bombay Gazette.

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UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 55,050—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
4th June.	INDIA	7911	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
18th ,,	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
25th ,,	DEVANHA	8092	PERSIA	7951
2nd July	OCEANA	6510	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
16th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA.	10512
30th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
6th August	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
27th ,,	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
MASSILIA	7091	J. Thomson	8th June 1910
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	22nd ,,
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	19th July ,,
SCINDIA	6196	Wm. Kelso	29th ,,
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	11th August ,,
ELYSIA	6368	G. Mitchell	25th ,,
MASSILIA	7091	J. Thomson	16th Sept. ,,
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	20th ,,
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne	15th Oct. ,,
SCINDIA	6196	Wm. Kelso	25th ,,
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	13th Nov. ,,
ELYSIA	6368	G. Mitchell	26th ,, ,,

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers :—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	658
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez Rs. 445.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL :—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1910.
a Kanzler	3,000	Ulrich	7th June.
a Somali	2,700	Greiwe	21st ,,
b Markgraf	3,630	Timm	9th July.
a President	3,310	Jacobsen	19th ,,

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

34, Medow Street, Bombay, 30th May, 1910.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
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ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	3,171	Fri. 3rd June	6 a. m.	Direct †
DUMRA	1,699	Mon. 6th June	11 a.m.	P.D & O.M.*
DWARKA	1,699	Thur. 9th June	9 a. m.	C Mandvi.

† Orlater on arrival of English mail steamer.
*Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 9th June, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomere, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on Monday, 6th June calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Bunreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,249 tons, sailing on or about the 4th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

2nd June, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June 1910.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	7th July ,,
DUMBEA	6,685	Rebufat	4th Augt ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	1st Sept. ,,
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	29th Sept. ,,
NERA	5,538	Martin	27th Oct. ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels:	Tons.	Captains:	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	17th June 1910.
POLYNESIEN	6363	...	15th July 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th June 1910
Doo B. L. DOINO	4,980	G. Rosehi	15th July 1910
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Aug. 1910

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 728 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
DAPRI	6,000	D. Morocco	17th June 1910.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1910.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Morocco	17th Aug. 1910.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to.....to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
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No. 59 Hornby Road.

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BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins Amidships for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

s.s. Umsinga ..4,500 Tons. Sailing about 23rd July 1019 Fare.—Rs. 375.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 285,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY

BRANCHES :
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Lioyang	Byojun Port
Changchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKER :—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager,

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort. Bombay

EXPERT
WATCH, CLOCK AND JEWELLERY REPAIRING.

For nearly half a century we have made the repairing of watches and clocks special and important features of our business. These departments are under the control of expert and practical watchmakers and watch constructors, who are more than competent to handle skilfully the most complicated mechanism, such as Repeaters, Clock Watches Calendars, Chronographs or a watch carrying a combination of all these functions.

Do not forget that more watches are ruined, more fine pieces of jewellery spoiled by poor workmen than in any other way. Do not, therefore, take any chances with your valuables. Bring them to us and we can assure you prompt and thorough service and reasonable charges.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS, BY APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF MINTO, G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E.,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
BOMBAY & POONA.

REDUCED PRICES. (Offer No. 1.)
FROM 1st to 15th JUNE.
DUTCH HAVANAS.

			Rs.	A.
Prima Vera	...	per 50	6	8
El Balcon	...	,, 50	5	0
La Silvera	...	,, 50	4	8
La Crema	...	,, 50	4	0

The above are the same quality as our El Aliento, but only differ in size and shape.

		Rs.	A.
Spotted Dogs, Neuberg's	per 50	3	8
Spotted Dogs, Merriman's	,, 100	7	8
La Zenobia, Spotted	,, 100	7	0
La Simpatica	,, 100	6	0

The above smoke dry during the Rains and are much in Demand all the year round.

Up-country orders by V. P. Post or Rail.
TRIAL SOLICITED, SATISFACTION ASSURED.

CIGAR MERCHANTS, TOBACCONISTS, D. MERWAN & CO., MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.
THE Bombay Gazette
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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)
STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.
ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
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1909.

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And to H. E. LORD MINTO, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
And H. E. Sir GEORGE CLARKE, Governor of Bombay.
LIPTON'S
TEAS,
COFFEE,
COCOA,
WINES,
SPIRITS,
PROVISIONS.
"ASK FOR LIPTON'S."
QUALITY GUARANTEED.

QUININE ELIXIR
(ELIXIR CHINA)
THE best Tonic for the System, containing all the properties of the peruvian bark, aids digestion, and prevents fever attacks; pleasant to the taste. It is recommended to convalescents.
DOSE.—A liqueur glass before or after meals.
OBTAINABLE IN LITRE BOTTLES,
RS. 5-12
FROM
MONGINI BROTHERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for decorating Government House 1890, also the High Commissioner H. E. Viscount Milner 1903, S. Africa.
WM CHS. SMITH,
FROM LONDON.
PAINTER & HOUSE DECORATOR.
Importer of the Best English oils and colour, &c
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F. C. S.
ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.
Coloured Card and Book on Application.
OFFICE: 17-19, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.

"ZINGESSOL," is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

Standard Oil Company of New York,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.
Largest Importers of and Dealers In :—
Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.
Kerosine Oil Brands :—
Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° ,, ,,
Monkey 125° ,, ,,
Elephant in tins and bulk

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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OF QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

NOTICE.
THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are deliver at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

MEETING OF THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

THE MEETING of the ELECTION of a MEMBER of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION in place of the Honourable Mr. H. R. Greaves resigned, will be held in the Corporation Hall of the Municipal Offices, opposite Victoria Terminus, on THURSDAY, the 9th June, 1910, at 4 P.M. Bombay Time.

P. R. CADELL,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 2nd June, 1910.

THE LAKHSMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF DEBENTURE LOAN of Rs. 5 lacs (500 Debentures of Rs. 1,000 each), for 5 years at 5 per cent. interest (per annum) payable half yearly.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors of the abovementioned Company have resolved to raise a sum of Rupees five lacs at 5 per cent. interest payable half yearly upon the terms hereinafter appearing.

The Landed Property of the Company, also the Buildings, Machinery and Plant belonging to the Company (but not the liquid assets) will form the security for the said Debenture Loan.

The principal amount of the said Debenture Loan will be repayable on the 1st July, 1915.

NOTICE is hereby further given that holders of the existing Debentures, which fall due on the 1st July, 1910, will have a preference in the allotment of the new issue of Debentures provided they apply for the New Debentures on or before the 22nd June, 1910.

Forms of application for the New Debentures can be had from the Undersigned.

By Order of the Board,
For the Bombay Company, Limited,
E. J. HAWKE,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Lakhshmi Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld.
Bombay, No. 3, Wallace Street,
3rd June, 1910.

FOR PROMOTION of COMPANIES in LONDON or the introduction of Capital for sound Colonial undertakings, communicate with—

THE VENDING SYNDICATE LIMITED.
25, OLD BROAD STREET, London, E. C., England.
Telegraphic Address Quindecim, London.
McNeills Code (1908 Edition)
AGENTS WANTED.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attentions Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price.	
	Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 8 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	6 8 2	„ „
Chester, 125 deg.	5 0 2	„ „
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 12 2	„ „
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	„ „
Elephant, 125 deg.	4 3 0	per two tins.
„ 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

MOTORISTS.

ARE YOU WORRIED

With exorbitant prices for
ACCESSORIES AND SPARES,
Coupled with indifferent
treatment ?
IF SO, TRY
M. BUTLER & CO.
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On MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following.

Furniture such as rolled topped office table, sofas, chairs, easy-chairs, dining, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, almyrah, cupboards, chest of drawers, Chubb's safe on stand, 3 new phonographs with records.

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Several gent's and ladys' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram with grey horse and harness.
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Under instructions from the owner, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 11th day of June, 1910, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises:—

DESCRIPTION.—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground, containing by admeasurement 111 square yards or thereabouts, with the buildings standing thereon, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 637, Collector's New No. A-1928, Old Survey No. 216, and New Survey No. 1 and 2-212, and situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Kurwadi Lane, or Cavel Street, or otherwise commonly called or known as Gaiwadi, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under "City Ward No. 3687, and Street No. 50, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property of J. J. D'Souza, on or towards the west by the property of Jetiram Nanabhai, on or towards the north by the property of F. Fernandez, on or towards the south by the said Kurwadi Lane or Cavel Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Raghunaya, Bhimji and Nagindas, Solicitors for the owner of the property or to the undersigned.

Auction Sale of Fazendari Right of a very large plot of ground situate at Lower Colaba.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of June, 1910, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), put up for sale, by Public Auction, the Fazandari Right of the undermentioned land or ground at the premises under instructions of the Mortagee, Mr. Hirji Shivaji, and on account and risk of Vinayekrao Balkrishna Shamsett and Krishnarao Balkrishna Shamsett, the mortgagors, in exercise of the power of sale reserved to him, the said mortgagee, by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 27th day of June, 1908, and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and the said mortgagee of the other part.

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All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground lying and being at Lower Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 11749 181/225 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old No, 415, New No. 2304, Old Survey No. 83-5, New Survey No. 2190, 9570 and bounded on the East by Thomas Street, on the West by Gun Factory and Government land, on the North by Colaba Main Road, and on the South by Nowroji Road, and which said premises are leased out to various persons at various rents amounting in all to Rs. 2,940 or thereabouts per annum.

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CAPITAL Frs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)

CAPITAL (fully paid up) ... £ 8,000,000
SURPLUS ... £ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
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As effervescing combination of its Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation

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DE DION BOUTON CAR, genuine, to be SOLD, 8 H.P., nearly new Tyres, everything complete, in absolute perfect condition throughout a most reliable Car! Price Rs. 1,900 or near offer

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CLERK, SOLICITORS' OFFICE.

WANTED a BILL CLERK of experience in preparing Solicitors' Bills of costs. His duties will be solely those of preparing bills in this department of a large office. Apply No. 957, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.

A QUALIFIED NURSE, to be in charge of an invalid Lady, must be a Hindu Lady of high caste and have a knowledge of Needlework. Should have no encumbrances. Salary Rs. 100 with quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to "A. B.," care of this Paper.

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HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.
IT IS WORTH KNOWING FOR TRAVELLERS.

HOMOCEA.—The Great Pain Killer.
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No household and travellers should be without these.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.
SOLE AGENTS,
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2, DALAL

NOTICE.

ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

JUSTICES' ELECTION.

THE SAID ELECTION being a contested Election, I hereby publish as required by Section 27 (2) of the aforesaid Act, the names of all the persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions and the names of the persons subscribing their respective nomination papers as proposers and seconders :—

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by	Seconded by
1	Mr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, L. M. and S.	Chanpati Sea-face	Medical Practitioner.	The Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayen Ganesh Chandaverkar, Kt. Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit, Bart. Sir Shalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Kt., L. M. Mr. Haji Ismail Gulmahomed.	Lt-Col. M. A. T. Collie, M.B. (Aberd.), CM., I.M.S. Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji. Mr. Jehangir Bamanji Petit. Khan Bahadur Abdur Rehman Kadwani.
2	Mr. Francis Frederick Gordon.	John Connon High School.	Editor and Proprietor "Advocate of India."	Dr. J. W. Field, M.R. C. S., L. R. C. P. Mr. Jamsetji Ardesar Wadia. The Hon'ble Sir Sassoon Jacob David, Kt	Dr. H. Stanley Reed, L.L.D. Mr. Mathuradas Gokuldas. The Hon'ble Dr. Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, L.M., F.R.M.S., (London).

Under Section 29 (a) of the aforesaid Act I also hereby give notice that the Poll will be taken at a meeting of the Justices to be held in the Corporation Hall of the Municipal Offices opposite Victoria Terminus on THURSDAY, the 9th June, 1910, at 4 P. M. Bombay Time.

Voting Papers will be issued to those entitled to vote only at the meeting.

No person who is not a Justice of the Peace will be admitted in the Corporation Hall except the authorised Municipal employes and representatives of the Press.

P. R. CADELL,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Office, Bombay, 2nd June, 1910.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, June 1.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ... ...82 1-8ex—11-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs—25-26—0-1/2
Rentes 3 per cent. ... ... 99 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London ...20-49 1-2—0-1-2
Bar Silver Spot.... ... ...24 5-8 unchgd
Do. 2 months hence.... ... 24 11-16 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet but steady.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. ... 63 3-16 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight.1-3-12 1-2 unchgd (Bank buying rate).
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 17-3-10
Council Bills—Extra allotments—Madras Rs. 70,000 at 1-3 15/16
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)... ... ...96 3-4 unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 months'sight... 3 1-4— 1-3
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight 3 1/4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months... 3 3-4—1-8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months... 3 7/8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... ... 77-9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans 3 3-4unchgd
Do. of day market loans 3 7-8unchgd

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs 40,00,000.

Rs. 11,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta
" 6,90,000 " to Bombay
" 9,20,000 " to Madras

Total Rs. 27,30,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 29-32d. (Min. Rate) Received 14 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 29/32d. (Min. Rate) Received 14 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, 15-91.

Telegraphic Transfers:—

Rs. 2,80,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 1,00,000 " to Bombay.
" 9,00,000 " to Madras.

Total Rs. 12,80,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 15-16d. (Min. Rate) received 14 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 15-16d. (Min. Rate) received 14 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, 15-94.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs. 4,30,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 40,00,000.

MANCHESTER, June 1.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	10,000
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	50
Do. Day's Imports...	3,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot—Good demand.	
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market... ...	Quiet.
Mid-Americans	7-55—15
Egyptian F.G.F.	14 5/16 unchgd

	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.
Cotton Delivery	7-53	7-46	7-17	6-73	6-58
Mid Uplands	—12	—13	—13	—9	—9
G. O. C.					

	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
Liverpool	6-49	6-46	6-45	6-44
	—7	—8	—7	New

Sales increased yesterday by 1,000 bales.

NEW YORK, June 1.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	5,000
Do. Last year	5,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	1,000
Do. Exports to Continent	.....
Futures at New York ..... July 14·42 + 2	Declined owing to longs unloading and advanced later on foreign buying.
Do at New York ..... Oct. 12·40 + 3	
Spot Cotton at New York ...	14·55+ 5
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 1/4 unchgd
Demand Bills	4·87 1/8—1-4
Silver Commercial Bars ...	53 1-2 unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	14 1-2—3-16
Tone of Spot Cotton	Quiet.
Futures at New Orleans ...	July 14·32—6
Do. at New Orleans ...	Oct 12·30—4

LONDON, June 1.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 53
" " months, June-July.
" " Ports, Antwerp.
" " Buyers, sellers, &c., Sellers

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

Victorian 20 1-4
Months—March.
Buyers, etc.—Done
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F. 31 1-2
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship 42
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 40
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 37 1-2
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ... 57 1-4
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Nearest Value
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 9-6 Value.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags, ... 17 9 3/4
Months of Shipment, July-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

ARRIVALS.

"Red Bridge",

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW AUCTION.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 37-6
Do Mutton Tallow ... 37-6
General tone of Tallow Auction ... Dull.

BOMBAY, JUNE 2.

MONEY.

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bengal is upwards by Rs. 37 lakhs, and the rate of interest has been reduced to 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened weak at 1s. 3 7-8d. for T. T., 1s. 29-32d. for Demand and 1s. 4 1-8d. for 3 months' Credit Bills.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—
T. T. Ready ... ... 1s. 3 7/8d.
D. D. Mail ... ... 1s. 3 29/32d.
T. T. Forward ... ...1s. 3 29/32d. Sept.

Bank's Buying—
Private D. D. Ready 1/3 31/32
Credits 3 m/s " ... ... 1s. 4 1-8d.
" " Forward ... ...1s. 4 5/32d. Aug.
" 6 m/s Ready ... ... 1s. 4 1/4d.
France 3 m/s " 189 1/2
Marks 3 m/s " 137 3/4
60 d/s. Hongkong 133
" Shanghai 178 1/4
" Japan 151

The market is flat.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at Rs. 95-4-0 and a good business has been done. At the close they were quoted at Rs. 95-6-0.

BULLION.

Bar Silver in Loodon remained unchanged both for ready and forward and New York also remained the same.

Locally, silver opened at Rs. 72-9-6 for the first settlement. London market being unchanged and private advices from home reporting the tone of the market quiet but steady and locally there being good demand our market remained firm and forwards advanced gradually to Rs. 72-11-0 at the close. Demand for ready was good and about 100 packages changed hands.

The local Gold market remained dull in the absence of any up-country and local demand and prices remained unchanged. Sovereigns were in demand as usual and no finctuation has been reported.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 Fakirsett	23	7	0
97 Chintu	23	7	0
National Bank	24	1	6
Chartered Bank	24	1	0
Sovereigns Shield	15	4	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	1	0
English	24	0	9
Native Bullion	24	0	9
Indian Specie Bank	24	0	9

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
117 1/2 Penny	72	6	0
117 Penny	72	5	0
Local per tola ...	0	11	0

FUTURES.

First Settlement	72	11	0
Second do	72	15	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed—Quiet. London prices were 6d. down. Demand for ready and forward was nominal and prices were easier by an anna.

Rapeseed—Quiet but steady. London market remained unchanged. Locally there being a few more sellers prices declined by half an anna to one anna.

Wheat—Steady. London market was 6d up. Demand for ready was very little whereas for forward demand seemed more, prices were put up by an anna.

Mowrseed—Steady. Enquiries were moderate and prices advanced by an anna.

Castorseed, Cottonseed, Groundnuts, Gingellyseed and Poppyseed:—Quiet but steady. Demand being poor prices remained unchanged with an easier tone.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	Rs. 9 11 0
Linseed, Small ...	" 9 8 0
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	" 5 15
Yellow do. ...	" 6 10
Do. Gujarat ...	" 6 13
Poppyseed ...	" 9 8
Castorseed ...	" 36 to 37
Mowrassed... ...	" 8 9
Maize	" 18 to 19
Groundnuts ...	" 45 to 46
Mustardseed ...	" 85 to 90
Gingellyseed ...	" 42 to 52
Khandesh Howri ...	" 50 to 52
Gulburga do. ...	
Kalbur do. ...	
Itarsi do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 95/5	" 48 to 50
Do. do do 85/15	
Do. do. do. 75/25...	
Do. Mixed 50/50 ...	
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...	" 44 to 45
Do. do. 85/15...	
Gin, Black Beaver ...	" 43 to 44
Do. do. Gadag ...	
Gin Red Khandwa ...	" 45 to 47
Do. Megsi ...	
Do. Yellow Hingaughat	" 49 to 53
Do. do. Secundersbad	
Do. do. Gujarat	
Do. Black Kutni	" 42 to 43
Do. Ahmedabad...	
WHEAT—	
Pissi	" 32 to 38
Hard Red... ...	" 31 to 32
Cottonseed	" 22 to 23

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st June :—

Wheat	12,429 cwts
Linseed	15,201 "
Rapeseed	7,593 "
Gingellyseed	1,090 "
Poppyseed... ...	3,617 "
Groundnuts.. ...	244 "
Castorseed	1,265 "
Rice	1,057 "
Myrabollams.. ...	6,081 "
Cottonseed	15,246 "
Mowrassed... ...	215 "
Gram	4,961 "
Joowar	152 "
Maize	..... "

SPININGS.

There were good enquiries in some shares. Petits opened at Rs. 2,865 and closed at Rs. 2,847 12-and 2,867 1-2.

Framji Petits	1715 to 1725
Kohinoor	590
Colaba	1,120
Nagpur	1,690
Swadeshi	1,115
Port Canning	790
Currimbhoy	970
Fazalbhai	220
Standard	1,065

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1470
Indian Specie Bank	53 1/2
Bank of India	67

RAILWAYS.

Tapti-Valley	470
Ahmedabad-Prantej	615

COTTON.

Liverpool was 7 to 12 points down and New York was 5 points up. The tone of the local market was quiet, but firm. Demand being moderate, there was no change in local prices. The openar was 2 to 3 points up. There being sellers for the new crop prices declined by Rs. 2. Business in good Broach was done at Rs. 291 but by evening it declined and closed at Rs. 289.

300	Volkart Bros ...Khandesh	... 252-265
100	Currimbhai ... do	... 265
200	do ...Muthia	... 260
100	do ...Ujjain	... 290
100	Japan T Co ...Sawgin	... 325
100	Finlay Muir ... do	... 324
100	Bombay CottonCo..Akola	... 287
100	Colaba Land ...Bengal Kot	... 294
200	Gaddum & Co ...Amraoti	... 288
200	N Kharsetji ...Comptah	... 320
100	Bombay Co ...Nagar	... 283

- Bengal Hand Gin. Fine ... 284
" Good ... 252
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine ... 284
" Good ... 269
Sind Punjab Fine ... 281
" Good ... 266
Khandesh Fine ... 287
" Good ... 277
Amraoti Fine ... 301
" Good ... 291
Akola Khangaum Fine ... 302
" Good ... 291
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine ... 302
" Good ... 292
Yeotmal Fine ... 306
" Good ... 296
Nagpore Fine ... 309
" Good ... 299
Wardha Hinganghat Fine ... 314
" Good ... 304
Methia Fine ... 285
" Good ... 275
Broach Gin Fine ... 325
" Good ... 319
Sawginned Fine ... 325 May
Coompta Ginned ... 317 "
Westerns " ... 305

FUTURES.

Broach Good	... 289 Mar.	
Bengal F G	... 218 Jan.	

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st June :—

Khandeish	55 Bales.
Central India...	658 "
Barsi and Nagur	216 "
Berar	446 "
Central Provinces	..... "
Comrcas...	1,379 "
Dholera	610 "
Broach...	688 "
Coompta and Dharwar ...	1,279 "
Westerns	1,010 "
Bengals (N. W. P.)... ...	..... "
Rajputana	209 "
Sind	109 "
Persian	55 "
Other sorts	..... "
America	..... "
Total ...	5,425 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, June 2.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	... Quiet but steady
Estimated Sales	... 10,000
Total Imports	... 8,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

June—July	... 7·57 + 4
July—Aug.	... 7·50 + 4
Aug.—Sept	... 7·21 + 4
Sept.—Oct.	... 6·93 + 4
Oct.—Nov..	... 6·63 + 4
Nov.—Dec.	... 6·52 + 3
Dec.—Jan.	... 6·49 + 3
Jan.—Feb.	... 6·48 + 3
Feb.—Mar.	... 6·47 + 3

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	May. Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp ...	... 13 0	... 13 6
Dunkirk ...	... 13 0	... 13 6
Havre	... 13 0	... 13 6
Hull	... 13 0	.....
Liverpool ...	... 13 6	... 14 0
Marseilles ...	... 13 6	... 14 0
Genoa	... 13 0	... 14 6
London	... 13 6	... 13 6
Hamburg ...	... 13 6	... 14 0
Trieste ...	... 15 0	... 16 0
Venice... ...	... 15 0	... 16 0
Open Ports ...	... June & July	13 0
Market is steady		

METALS.

We quote :—

Copper Brasiers 4×4	lbs. 21, 28, 35, 42, 56, 63, 70, 77, 84	Rs. 54 12
Yellow Metal Sheets	21, 28, 35, 42, 49, 56	Rs. 45 0
Tin Ingots.		" 41 4
Spelter S M ...		
M M ...		" 18 4
J ...		
G ...		
Georgahutte ...		" 22 4
Copper Ingots K S ...		" 45 4
Copper Sheetings ...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14,		" 51 8
Yellow Metal Sheetings lbs. 14, 16		
	10, 12	" 47 0

OPIUM.

Opium market remained as follows :—

RATES.

Patna 6th sale Calcutta ...	Rs.	2,204
Prices in China for Patna Opium.		Dlrs.
Patna Old	...	2,000
Exchange for Hongkong ...	...	133
Exchange for Shanghai ...	...	178

RICE.

Small Mill New Crop ... Rs. 7-14-0 to 8-0-0
Pig Mill New Crop ... Rs. 7-3-0 to 7-4-0

AT RANGOON.

June Mill ... ... 283 to 302.
July Mill ... ... 293 to 311.
Aug-Sept-Oct ... ... 303 to 326.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Wednesday, June 1.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
4 Bundles ...	...	2,550	3,153

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
4 Bundles ...	...	8,300	...
1 Bundle ...	...	800	...

Importers.	Vessel.	From
Sundry Importers ...	Kola	Basrah
M Mackenzie & Co ...	Goalpara	Muscat

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 31st May, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	22	25,426
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	90	1,02,353

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—5 bales cotton, Grindlay Groom and Co; 30 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 184 bales wool, M Ramjidas ; 45 cwts cottonseed oil, Allen Bros and Co ; 6,800 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 66 bales wool, D Koondanmul ; 50 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 30 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 44 bales wool, M Baba ; 25 bales wool, H Metha and Co ; 78 bales wool, D Nagji and Co.

City of Benares s—1,261 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey, 2,100 cwts oil cake, Glade and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—2,000 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.

FOR LONDON.

Ethelwolf s—74 cwts sandalwood chips, S Nowroji and Co ; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, David Sassoon and Co.

Amatonga s—501 cwts nigerseed and 501 cwts kurdeessed, A Blaschеek and Co ; 180 cwts kurdeessed, Wolkart Bros ; 300 cwts horns, E Mahomed ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR HULL.

Cawdor Castle s—1,071 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 10,200 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji ; 17,655 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co ; 2,100 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji ; 510 cwts myrabollamseed, E Oomersey.

Glamorgan s—2,100 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji ; 2,000 cwts nigerseed, and 2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Massilia s—112 casks skins, E N Stein.

FOR NEW YORK.

Schoenfels s—3 pots rosa oil, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Northam s—928 cwts rapeseed, 6,000 cwts groundnuts and 1,500 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

Massilia s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Djibouti s—6 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co ; 1,002 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—60 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

City of Benares s—60 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Calliope|s—2,000 cwts rapeseed 1,000 cwts popppseed 220 bales cotton, and 300 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

Chanda s—1,375 cwts myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros ; 4,970 cwts myrabollams W Bechar.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Istrar s—5,000 cwts rapeseed, 3,840 cwts linseed and 59 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Dunally s—4,002 cwts poppyseed and 3,501 cwts rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Strathord s—2,000 cwts rapeseed and 10,006 cwts linseed Ralli Bros

FOR HAMBURG.

Calliope s—220 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 185 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co ; 164 cwts babhlaseed Mehta Bros and Co ; 900 cwts myrabollams, T Canji

Schoenfels s—85 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons; 110 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Kingsway s—50 tons old iron, J Saloobhoy ; 102 bales cotton and 13,200 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

Countess Warwick s—222 bales cotton-fly and 2,012 cwts linseed, O Boggiano and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co ; 800 cwts linseed and 700 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR PORTSAID (for orders).

Heronspool s—60,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—650 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—350 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

.....	For week ending 20th May 1910.	Total from 1st Apr. to 20th May 1910.	For week ending 30th May 1909.	Total from 1st Apr. to 30th May 1909.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	26	200	18	173
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	26	193	22	175
Vessels transported	19	182	18	122
Vessels attended to	2	10	...	9
Vessels warped	...	7	...	5

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Oadis Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 2nd June 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	1	8	20 p.m.	2	47
Teheran ...	2	12	30 p.m.	2	28
Suez	2	2	10 p.m.	0	30

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge (19-11-09).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

WILKINSON—SOLDI—May 25, at Karachi, Charles Wilkinson, Major, Royal Engineers, to Florea Soldi, daughter of the late Joh B. Soldi.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

McDONOUGH—May 16, at Bhusawal, the wife of Charles Henry McDonough, (Medical Dept., G. I. P. Ry.), of a daughter.

MILSTED—May 31, at Rookwood, Naini Tal, to Mr. and Mrs. W P Milsted, a son.

MARRIAGE.

QUINN—HAMMER—May 23, at Badnur, Thomas William Quinn, Civil Surgeon, Betul, C P, to Elisabeth Hammer, youngest daughter of Captain and Mrs. Campbell, of Treesbank, Scotland.

DEATH.

STRONG—May 27, at Calcutta, John George Strong, late of H. M.'s Indian Marine, aged 85 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, and Lucio at the Novelty Theatre, 7 and 10 p.m.

Maxim :—"Many a man has gone to the bad trying to be a good fellow."—PHILADELPHIA RECORD.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "India," leaves Bombay harbour at 2 p. m. to-morrow.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. Heerjibhoy Pestonji, Manager of the Indo-Foreign Agency in Medows street, reports that on opening his place of business on Wednesday, he found the padlock on the door intact, but on entering the shop a glass show case was found open and property consisting of gold ornaments of the value of Rs. 746 stolen therefrom.

FALL OFF A LADDER.—Mr. E. T. Lambert, acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the Alliance Mill at Tardeo, touching the death of Dhondiba Daji, an employe of the mill. It appeared from evidence that on Wednesday last the deceased was standing on the top rung of a ladder for the purpose of putting a plank into position, when he suddenly fell, face downwards. He was removed to Sir J. J. Hospital where on arrival he was found dead. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

LOST PROPERTY.—The Bombay police have in their charge :—A Curzon shaped topi, some G. C. notes, a pair of spectacles, articles of bedding and clothing, some umbrellas, a parcel of writing paper, gold embroidered caps, 1 lady's and 2 gent's bicycles, a pair of slippers, a cycle lamp, A leather purse, half of a G. C. note, a satringe, a gold ring set in diamonds and rubies, a lady's gold cased watch, a leather bag containing wearing apparel, a brass reservoir of a motor-car lamp, a cycle lamp, and a ticket in the Calcutta Derby sweepstake are now lying at the Head Police Office, awaitnig owners.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel W. R. P. Wallace, Commanding 1st Gloucestershire Regt., the Band will play the following programme of music at 6 o'clock this evening :—

March.....Ah! si vous voulez
" ..... d'Amour .....Scotts
Overture.....Triomphale .....Rubinstein
Patrol.....Siamese .....Lincke
Selection of Students'.....Songs.....Arr. Douglas
Tone Poem.....Finlandia .....Sibelius
Selection .....Haddon Hall .....Sullivan
Valse .....Songe d'Ete .....Thurban

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Himalaya," June 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Himalaya," which arrived in harbour this morning, brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Tisdall, Mrs A and maid
Thomson, Mrs D A
Garratt, Mrs H S
Green, Miss A J
Wightwich, Revd H T H
Wightwich, Mrs
Wightwich, Miss N E
Wightwich, Master H B
Wightwich, Miss D
Melson, Mr T
Melson, Mrs and infant
Crowle, Mrs and infant
Hoad, Mr T C
Carey, Capt S de B
Westropp, Miss G
Taylor, Mr Wm
Quinn, Mr H C
Mackinlore, Mr E R
Hon Mrs Macleod's ayah
Benson-Cooke, Capt P F
Andrews, Capt
Whalley, Mr E
Hulton, Mr and Mrs
Stevens, Mr R K
Stevens, Mrs

FROM MARSEILLES.

Phillimore, Mr J E
Hallum, Mr and Mrs E W
Huett, Mr G A
Hamilton, Capt A F
Taylor, Mr C S
Dinnis, Mr W
Hughes, Mr J W
Whitley, Mr A
Jermyn, Col T
Tate, Mr T B
Smith, Major and Mrs G de H maid
Grant, Col A
Gallic, Major J S
Nicholson, Mr E F
Davies, Mr E C
Hollyer, Mr G W
Doran, Mrs E A
Bell, Capt J A D
Tomlinson, Mr J W
Clegg Mr H
Parker, Mr J C
Ravenhill, Mr W A
Arnott, Miss
Cook, Miss and maid
Inglis, Mr C D
Swinhoe, Major E A

FROM GIBRALTER.

Leforte, Capt

FROM BRINDISI.

Rigby, Major P G
Watkins, Lt Col L J

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	deaths from Deaths.	Total all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	3	19
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	4	5	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	13
E Masagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	18
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	2	1	4
G Mahim and Worli	2	1	7
Harbour	0	0	1
Hospital	0	3	8
Total.....	12	13	92
This day last year	13	9	87

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.
June 2nd 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	62	32	8
B	134	72	4
B	117	94	7
C	45	29	7
D	62	26	0
E	97	9	0
E	39	50	2
F	45	6	0
G	44	3	0
Total ...	645	321	28
Total killed to date rats	...	...	966

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

Signs of the approach of the monsoon on the Malabar Coast are clear, and the weather is probably now equally off the shore. The monsoon is materially weaker in the Gangetic Plain, but has given nearly general rain in Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, local rain in Bengal, and a few falls in the sub-Himalayas and near Saugor. Thunderstorms have caused local rain in Mysore and Malabar. The temperature is very low in Central India, East. Tavoy had three inches; Bhamo, two; Chittagong and Mymensingh, three ; Narayanganj, Silchar, Saugor, Chakrats and Simla, one and a half; Dibrugarh, two ; Cherrapoonjee, four ; Karwar, one.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain in Burma ; local rain in North-East India, the extreme North of India and the Southern half of the Peninsula, with a few falls in the North and central parts of the country.

THE MONSOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

The following weather telegram is issued by the Meteorological Department :—

Monsoon apparently approaching Konkan Coast ; squally weather likely there.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 2.

The sweltering hot weather is virtually over here. After an exceedingly warm day there was a good shower of rain and the skies are overcast with heavy bands of rain clouds. The temperature has been reduced considerably and the present weather is an indication of the approaching monsoon which usually breaks in the first week of June.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 2ND JUNE.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 2nd June, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore reports 0.25" of rain. Skies are clear in the extreme north and in the south-west Punjab, and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual except at Multan. Day temperature has fallen and is in moderate defect ; night temperature is in excess in the extreme north and in defect at Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Agra has received 0·

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

COOKYARD.

H M S Fox.....Comdr Hunt .....Royal Navy
R I M S Lapwing ..Lt Comdr MacLean...Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr Farewell.....R I M
R I M S Northbrook ..Comdr W B Huddleston R I M S
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr A. J Marsack.....R I M
R I M S Investigator...Comdr W Y Beauchamp.....Survey Street
H M S Redbreast Comdr Shutter.....Royal Navy
R I M S Palinurus ..Comdr Taylor .....R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 2.

Arcadia	3513	Barcham	P & O S N & Co
Aidgate	2208	King	W & A Graham & Co
Amatonga	2093	Wooster	W & A Graham &Co
Abydos	1940	Robertson	
Beme	1899	Barnand	Shaw, Wallace & Co
Calcutta	2244	Fuller	T Morrison & Co
Clematis	2268	Robinson	Andrew Zoel & Co
Dwarka	759	Moxon	M M & Co
Ettriekdale	2468	Stephen	W & A Graham & Co
Felliana	27 5	Falck	T Morrison& Co
Folmina	2546	Eijken	M M & Co
Goalpara	1358	Whythead	M M & Co
Hild	719	Salvesen	F F Campbell & Co
Lhasa	950	McDearmid	M M & Co
Lalpura	2124	Kilner	M M & Co
Megna	772	Maude	M M & Co
Najmi	2522	Hallet	E & A M Jeewanji
Nowhera	1961	Rose	M M & Co
Orissa	3525	Kedalie	M M & Co
Pennine Range	2214	Blance	
Persiana	2616	Garrett	T Morrison & Co
Shah Jehan	3566	Born	B & H S N & Co
Saifi	502	Willoughley	B & H S N & Co
Strathford	2841	Arnot	M M & Co
Springburn	3173	Crosthwaite	W&A Graham & Co
Vadala	2164	Ramage	M M & Co
Zoroaster	2376	Wickham	W&A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Schonfels	3611	Rode	Hamburg	3-6	W & A Graham & Co
B Clan Lamont	2285	Green	Chittagong	1 6	J Finlay & Co
O&E City of Benares	4468	Elliot	Karachi	6 6	K Nixon & Co
D&E Newburn	2325	Richards	9-6	W & A Graham & Co	
F Calliope	2498	Knot	Antwerp	4 6	W & A Graham & Co
G Trowbridge	2380	Mrrs	Antwerp	4 6	T Morrison & Co
H Mahommadi	1251	Zeddi	Z'bar	6 6	B & P S N & Co
K Istrar	2989	Jacob	Dunkirk	4-6	Killick Nixon & Co
M Delta	4780	Snow	Shanghai	8 6	P & O S N & Co
N Ramsay	2767	Mullar	Philadelphia	2-6	R A Willis
O Clodmoor	2403	Mathews	Port Said	7 6	W & A Graham & Co
P Countess Warwick	2600	Raddish	Genoa	7-6	W & A Graham & Co
Q Kingsway	2320	Griffiths	Genoa	7-6	T Morrison & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Ceylon Maru	3142	Pyne	Kobe	3 6	N Y Kaisha
2 Massilia	3250	Thomson	Liverpool	8 6	W & A Graham & Co
3 Dunolly	2126	Davis	Dunkirk	3-6	W & A Graham & Co
5 Djibouti	2797	Quinton	Havre	4-6	J Mackintosh & Co
6 Ethelwolf	2814	Eidman	London	11 6	T Morrison & Co
7 Cowder Castle	3289	Day	Hull	14-6	J Mackentosh & Co
8 Glamorgan	2257	Jones	Hull	4-6	W & A Graham & Co
9 Chanda	3254	Tice	Antwerp	7-6	M M & Co
10&11 Delhi	4784	Gordon	Shanghai	18 6	P & O Co
12&13 India	4184	Haddock	London	4-6	P & O S N & Co
16 Northam	2475	Donovan	Marseilles	4 6	W & A Graham & Co

H W P D

Courland	760	Samsoodin	NF	NF	Bo S N Co Ld
Sarasvati	443	Ahmed	Karachi	31 5	Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani	552	Cassum	B'nager	31 5	Bo S N Co Ld
Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	Marmagoa	1 6	Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati	524	Mahomed	Karachi	3 6	Po S N Co Ld
Sabarmati	524	C T Mahomed	M'goa	1-6	B S N Co
Bahadur	829	A Fakura		4-6	
Nowsvati	699	Cassum			
Kaveri	553	Find	B'nager	3-6	B S N Co
Indravati	513	Kobi		3-6	Bo S N Co
Coarland	766				

M W D D

Shirala	3400	Cunningham	Calcutta	3 6	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
1	Hernospool	Jones	Buenos Aires
	Nawab	Corkhill	Calcutta, May 6
	Kanzler	Ulrich	Durban, May 5
	Firozi	Primrose	Jedah, May 20
2	Afghanistan	Hilault	Rangoon, May 22
	Braunfels	Schmidt	Hamburg, Apr 29

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
2	Kola	Morrison	Persian Gulf etc
	Ramsay	Mullon	Philadelphia
	Nowshera	Rees	Calcutta etc

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Springburn, Crosthwaite for Calcutta
" Orissa, Kadsha for Calcutta
" Schonfels, Rode for Hamburg via Karachi
" Beme, Barrand for Rangoon via Karachi
" Queda, Cooper for Calcutta etc

The following vessels began to load on Thursday:—

Steamer Heronspool for Liverpool etc
" Kanzler for Zanzibar etc
" Nawab for Calcutta etc

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	From.
26	Margaret Abbey	Calcutta
27	Langdale	London
29	Holywell	London
30	Lindula	Negapatam
31	Tara	Rangoon
31	Lichtenfels	Antwerp
31	Syrian	Rangoon

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Dco Balduino, from Bombay arrived at Naples on the 1st instant. Also this Co's steamer Capri, left Colombo for Bombay on the 2nd instant expected on the 6th instant.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the homeward mails of the 28th ultimo, arrived at Aden at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 1st instant.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Moldavia," with the outward mails of the 27th ultimo, passed Suez at 4 a.m. on Thursday, the 2nd instant.

The Unrivalled Killer!
Fatal to insect life—harmless to everything else. Sold in tins and bottles only, but be sure you get—
KEATING'S
POWDER
Kills Fleas, Bugs, Flies, Beetles, etc.

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"YORKSHIRE, BOMBAY."

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REMOVED after 22 years from the 1st Esplanade Cross Lane to the new 3rd ESPLANADE CROSS LANE, opposite to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company.

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ENGLISH PALE ALE ON DRAUGHT.

Near Crawford Market.

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Wine, &c., of the best quality.

Charges comparatively very moderate.

Bundles of Clothing, Money, &c., taken charge of by the Barman for safe custody.

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On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.

BROADWOOD. BLUTHNER. SCHIEDMAYER. RICHD. LIPP. GROTRIAN. STEINWEG NACHF. PAUL WERNER. MARCKS & CO.

SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.

WORN PIANOS.—We employ expert renovators, hammers refelted, toned, regulated and pianos tuned.

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THE RELIABLE EUROPEAN AGENCY,

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ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE,

Allsections from 4in. by 1½in. up to 30in. by 7½in. any length up to 36 feet.

WE CARRY THE LARGEST STOCK IN WESTERN INDIA

of Rolled Steel Beams, Plates, Angles, Tees, Corrugated Galvanised and Plain Sheets, Fig Iron, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Pipes, also Farnley Iron for which we are the Sole Agents.

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MESSRS. GREAVES, COTTON & CO.

The Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 3rd June, 1910.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

THE TRAINING OF ANGLO-INDIAN OFFICIALS.

THE ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal, who is an acknowledged authority upon all matters relating to the service of which he was so distinguished a member, before his differences with the Viceroy and the Secretary of State, has shown, by his frequent contributions to current literature since his retirement, that he maintains his interest in his old sphere of action and is ready to impart useful advice based on his own personal experiences. His most recent essay, in the columns of the *Spectator*, which will be read with interest, not only by Civilians, but also by men in the other great Administrative Departments, is a review of the preliminary training received by officials prior to their advent to the East, with certain suggestions for the amendment of the present procedure. His letter, in fact, reopens in very temperate and convincing language, a question which has been periodically under consideration since the era of the Marquis Wellesley to the pronouncements of the late Decentralization Commission and the present King-Emperor's well-remembered plea for "more sympathy" between the officials and the people they govern. It was the famous Marquis whose activities as a map-maker added so largely to the Company's dominions, who first discerned the necessity of educational and linguistic training of their officials, and his contests with the Directors on these important points evoked a series of historical minutes which may still be consulted in the archives of the India Office or the papers preserved in the British Museum. He struck the keynote of the situation which existed in his day when pointing out that the Writers, who then reached India at the immature ages of sixteen and eighteen, "were absolutely ignorant of their duties, and innocent of a trace of knowledge of the history, jurisprudence, ethics, and even the languages of the people whom they would be called upon to rule." What he wished the Company to realise was that the commercial relations with their great dependency had been exchanged for a situation of sovereignty, and that their representatives had developed from factors and traders into Judges, Magistrates, Political Agents and Governors; that under these altered conditions it was extremely desirable that the preliminary training of their youthful officials should be commensurate with their new responsibilities. As he put it in one of the eloquent despatches sent Home from Calcutta "their early habits should be so formed as to establish in their minds such solid foundations of industry, prudence, integrity and religion as should effectually guard them against those temptations and corruptions peculiar to India." And a reference to the contemporary literature of the period, both fictional and real, compels the belief that the Governor-General had good cause for his complaints, for although Clive and Warren Hastings had cleansed the service of its more conspicuous impurities, many things occurred and were tolerated which excite the amazement of the modern Civilian, who is so shackled by orders and regulations that a valedictory nautch-party and address is the highest award his subjects may give him, while the borrowings of paraphernalia from willing Rajahs is strictly tabooed. But three years of correspondence failed to convert the narrow-minded Directors to the Governor-General's liberal educational views, for they were too much concerned with dividends, prices of stock, and also the cost of his wars, to lend a willing ear to his pleas for a reformation which would make additions to an expenditure they were seeking to curtail.

The despatches of the Marquis are memorable, because they raise at least one question which after more than a century of deliberation has still to be solved satisfactorily and that is what proportion of the educational period should be divided between England and India—a point upon which Sir Bampfylde Fuller makes some interesting suggestions. Failing to arouse the Leadenhall-street plutocrats to a sense of their moral and instructional responsibilities, the Governor-General, whose arrogance produced frequent collisions with his masters, launched the Fort William College without further discussion. This proceeding evoked a peremptory order from the Directors a few months afterwards for its immediate abolition, but the Marquis who liked frays in pen and ink, when they were not obtainable under more exciting conditions, fought the point with the Board and ultimately prevailed to the extent of obtaining a commutation of the command which permitted the retention of the institution under certain limitations. As we know from its story, the College had a useful and successful career until its supersession by Haileybury, which continued the educational policy, founded by the imperious Governor-General down to the advent of the Competition-wallah in the days of Canning. These facts are worth recalling, because Sir Bampfylde Fuller proposes to revive Collegiate instruction in India as the best remedy for the deficiencies revealed in his letter, and that not only Civilians but all the Anglo-Indian officials of the various branches of the administration should pass through a training course on their first arrival in the East. As he points out the reduction of the probationary period for the principal service from two years to one, which was effected a quarter of a century ago, has not been attended with beneficial results in the directions he specifies, because the whole of the twelve months is devoted to a preparation for the final examination in law, languages and Indian history, candidates having no leisure for acquiring some acquaintance with the economic, social or religious affairs of the East, even if there were facilities for doing so at the Universities to which they are attached. Consequently the majority reach India with very slender equipment in these important matters, and have to trust to such opportunities as may occur, after their assumption of official harness, for gaining some knowledge of the customs and aspirations of the people with whom they are associated. And it has to be admitted that the hard-driven Civilian of our day has not much time to spare for excursions into realms, however fascinating, which lie beyond the sphere of his routine work, as the whole of his attention and energies are claimed by the machine he aids in propelling.

"We provide," remarks Sir B. Fuller, "by examinations that British officials should qualify later on in the Vernacular of their districts, but we leave them to acquire or not, as they please in their leisure hours, that knowledge of the country and people upon which depends their capacity to understand their environment. A few men make a study of Indian beliefs, customs and sentiments; the majority do not, and trust to pick up something of them by isolated experiences. From the day of his arrival in the country the young officer is drawn into the official mill. He has not the information that would tempt him to explore, and he takes little notice of any glimpses of the inner life of the people that have no direct bearing upon his immediate duties." This is not an exhilerating picture, but it is sketched by one who has served his time in the official tread-mill and may therefore be accepted as a fair presentment of existing conditions, and as a useful supplement to Sir Frederick Lely's well-known indictment of certain features of our modern administration. Similar and more striking defects are observable in the preliminary training for the other great Indian Services, the candidates for which received no instruction outside the special curricula touching their future appointments, and consequently the majority of them arrive in the East in a condition of absolute ignorance of the moral and material affairs of the great dependency in which their careers are to be passed. Sir B. Fuller specifies the Forest and Educational Departments as examples of this lack of preparation, and mentions that it is possible to discover young officers entrusted with the inspection of vernacular schools who are unacquainted with the languages in which the pupils are taught, but the Public Works Department and the Telegraph Service made equal claims to inclusion in this category, as all their members come out destitute of "the passports to popular regard" with which they ought to be equipped. His remedy for these defects is the creation of a Central College at which the members of all the Indian Services should be obliged to spend a fixed period in Oriental studies before entering upon the duties connected with their various pursuits. It would, he admits, be a costly addition to our educational expenditure, but as he rightly argues, "if its establishment materially increased the sympathy and influence of our officers with the people and their interest in the country, who could assert that it was not well spent?" Thus, a century and more after the great Marquis used similar arguments to his obtuse Directors, we have them practically reproduced by a modern ex-Lieutenant-Governor for the amendment of a situation which has advanced beyond recognition since the old Governor-General started his reforms, but which still leaves many important points unrealized.

SOUTH AFRICA'S LANGUAGE PROBLEM.

ONE of the first problems with which the South African Government is likely to have to grapple, is that of language. Racial politics, in spite of the friendly speeches of leaders on both sides are bound frequently to come to the fore, and on no questions probably are men so prepared to fight passionately and obstinately as on language, with the one exception of religion. South Africa happily has no religious difficulty; all sects and creeds flourish amicably there side by side, but her language controversy is capable of becoming extraordinarily complicated. In very few districts throughout the Union, can the two populations, British and Dutch, be truthfully said to be at all evenly divided. Consequently a grave difficulty immediately arises in the way of a general settlement on a broad basis. In the Orange Free State, there is a large preponderance of Dutch; in Natal the British correspondingly preponderate, while in the other provinces the Dutch are in a large majority in the rural districts, and the British are the ruling element in the towns. The language problem has lately been most to the front in the Orange Free State, where a bi-lingual system in all schools has been made compulsory. Ordinary school subjects are taught to the children in both languages, and the teachers, by Mr. Hertzog's new Act, are required to possess a speaking knowledge of both Dutch and English. British opinion is not alarmed at the establishment of such a system in the Orange Free State. There in fact where the Dutch are everywhere in so great a majority the English language would have been in danger of becoming submerged, were it not for some such arrangement. Any attempt, however, to treat all schools in the other provinces in a similar manner would be met with violent opposition, especially in Natal. It is not that the British have any desire to threaten in any way the existence of the Dutch language; they merely wish to safeguard purely English schools for the benefit of their own children. In the Transvaal and the Cape there has been for many years a mixed system which has on the whole given little dissatisfaction, and it is a pity that it should be disturbed, but there is reason to fear that the extreme Dutch will make some attempt to extend compulsory bilingualism and it is in this that the danger lies of a bitter racial conflict.

INDIAN PRESS ACT. It is difficult to understand why there should have been any misunderstanding of the intentions of Government in regard to the demanding of security under the new Press Act. It seemed clear enough that Government required some tangible guarantee that new presses and new newspapers which might be registered should be conducted for lawful purposes only; also that any already existing paper which offended should be required to secure that the offence should not be repeated. To penalise in any way an existing press or paper which had always been well-conducted and had given rise to no anxiety was a proposition entirely in disaccord with the spirit and aim of the new legislation. However Magistrates appear to have taken different views of their responsibilities and in some cases undoubted hardship seems to have been suffered. We therefore welcome the instructions to Magistrates which have now been issued by the Government of India and which make it perfectly clear what the position is. "It was never the intention of the Government of India," the new directions declare, "that security should be taken from keepers of existing presses and publishers of existing newspapers which were well conducted, if there was no reason for suspecting the good faith of the transaction that necessitated fresh registration." Discipline of the Press is unfortunately needed in India, but to have permitted unfair repression would have been only to countenance another evil which might justly be regarded as provocative. We are glad therefore that by thus clearly defining its intention Government have removed the possibility of injustice in this matter in the future.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor accompanied by Mr. C. C. Watson, I.C.S., Private Secretary, Captain E. G. Drummond, Military Secretary, Captain T. C. Lucas, R.A.M.C., Surgeon, Captain G. A. Sullivan, Aide-de-Camp, Captain J. A. Brooke, Extra Aide-de-Camp, and Captain V. A. Coaker, Extra Aide-de-Camp will leave Mahableshwar by motor on Monday next at nine o'clock for Poona, where he is expected to arrive at 1 p.m. Both the departure and arrival will be private,

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rates of interest on demand loans of Government Paper to 5 per cent.

IT is notified that from Monday the 13th instant the timings of the local and suburban trains between Colaba and Virar will be revised and the up and down weekly Surat excursion trains will no longer run.

H. E. THE CHANCELLOR of the University of Bombay has appointed Mr. M. Hesketh, M.A. (Oxon.) and Captain William D. H. Stevenson, M.A., M.B., Ch. B., I.M.S., to be Fellows of the University, vice Mr. J. Sanders Slater, and Sir Walter Hughes, both resigned.

DURING the week ended the 31st of May, 1910, eight chests of opium were removed from the warehouse at Bombay, three each having been purchased by the farmers at Godhra and Surat and two by the farmer at Cambay. None was imported into Bombay.

Mr. F. F. GORDON and Dr. A. G. Viegas have been nominated candidates for the election of a councillor for a seat in the Bombay Corporation on behalf of the Justices rendered vacant by the resignation of the Hon'ble Mr. H. R. Greaves. The election will take place at the Municipal Councill Hall on Thursday the 9th instant at 4 p. m. (B. T.)

THE "Bombay Government Gazette" notifies that the following amendments of the by-laws of the Bombay Port Trust have been approved by Government:—"Should a vessel in three weather working days load less than 1,500 tons she will be liable to have to give up her berth to a working vessel." "Should a vessel in five weather working days load less than 3,000 tons and thereafter less than 600 tons per day, she will be liable to be ordered out of Dock."

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending May 31st was 652, giving a death-rate of 34·65 per annum per thousand as against 33·50 the corresponding period of last year, and 46·09 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 44 died from fevers; 128, plague; 20, small-pox; 6, measles; 1, leprosy; 46, phthisis; 31, diseases of the nervous system; 151, affections of the respiratory organs; 39, diarrhœa; 20, dysentery; 31, still-born; 65, old-age and debility; 6, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 21; Brahmin, 15; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 330; Hindu low caste, 56; Musaiman, 154; Parsee, 28; Jew 7; Native Christian, 27; Eurasian, 3; European, 3. The total number of births was 360 as against 333 the corresponding period of last year, and 347 the average over the past five years.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 13.

Sad indeed was the news that greeted us on Saturday morning. "The King is dead!" People spoke with bated breath, the streets were quiet, sadness was everywhere. It was so terribly sudden.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S GRIEF.

No other topic was discussed in the crowded tubes, trains, and cars as they conveyed citywards their crowded complements of workers. Sympathy with the bereaved Queen seemed to be the predominant feeling in the minds and hearts of the populace. The suddenness of the blow to the nation was on every lip; and many a panegyric, crudely expressed, perhaps, but with sincerity and conviction, was passed on the monarch whom England loved. The grief shown by Queen Alexandra at the loss of her Royal husband was pathetic. Her Majesty from an early hour in the morning was in and out of the death chamber and could not be persuaded to remain in her own room and take the rest she so much needed.

QUEEN MARY.

Because Queen Mary is such a devoted mother to her children she has taken a comparatively inconspicuous part in the social world, and the nation as a whole knows little of her tastes and characteristics. Above all things she is intensely patriotic. She was born a British Princess, and in the first to become Queen Consort in modern times. She never knowingly wears a yard of material of any kind that is not of British manufacture. When she married King George, then Duke of York, in 1893, she gained great popularity by the stimulus she gave to home industries by ordering that her royal trousseau should be entirely of British workmanship. She declared that all the silk must come from England, the flannel from Wales, the tweeds from Scotland, and the lace and poplins from Ireland. Her simple life with her mother, the Duchess of Teck, at White House, Richmond Park, gave her a distaste for ceremonial. Only a few weeks ago she boarded a tramway car with her son, Prince Henry, at Broadstairs, and rode to Ramsgate.

MOURNING.

The shops on Saturday were a great surprise. About eleven when the ladies all went to purchase suitable mourning, the shop windows which the evening before had been gay with rainbow colors were mostly filled with black attire, one wondered when all the black hats could have been trimmed, and never even in the most crowded of sale times was there such a gathering. If you selected a black blouse and put it down only for a second, it was immediately seized by some one else. To try and meet the demand many of the shops remained open until four o'clock. I went to Harrod's for a pair of black gloves and sat for quarter of an hour waiting for an opportunity to get near the counter and gave it up, thinking Monday would do. Black ties were entirely sold out.

SUNDAY.

On Sunday the whole city was in mourning at St. Paul's Cathedral where the Bishop of London preached, although the service was advertised for eleven, the building was packed long before that hour and many could not get in. A huge congregation, all in mourning—there was not a speck of colour anywhere—thronged St. Paul's to hear an eloquent and impressive tribute from the lips of the Bishop of London. Westminster Abbey was crowded at each of the three services yesterday, especially in the evening, when the Primate of England voiced the nation's grief. The Archbishop of Canterbury in the course of an eloquent address, dwelt on the "mature sobriety of the King's quiet judgment of affairs, his ripe and varied knowledge of state polity and his tactful, experienced estimate of men and affairs."

ANOTHER MOURNER.

The late King's fox-terrior Cæsar, his favourite pet, is inconsolable at the loss of his master. Cæsar was with his Majesty on the day he died and has hardly eaten since. He is now in the care of the sergeant-footman, who has to be very much on the alert to prevent him running to the door of the room in which the King body is lying and whining piteously. He is a white wire-haired terrier, and on his collar are the words, deeply engraved: "I am Cæsar. I belong to the King."

SUNDAY'S WEATHER.

Hail, snow and thunderstorms were experienced in many places yesterday. A thunderstorm of exceptional violence broke over Herne Bay shortly before one o'clock yesterday, accompanied by a heavy fall of hail. Snow also fell till the roads were covered nearly an inch. A large building on a farm near the railway station was fired by lightning and burned to the ground. At Chipstead, in Surrey, the ground was covered with snow for a couple of hours to the depth of about an inch.

ON MONDAY.

In the metropolis the ceremony of proclamation was performed with all the picturesque ritual of the Middle Ages. The heralds and Kings-at-Arms, resplendent in their brilliant tabards, announced the news to tens of thousands who waited for hours at the various points of proclamation. The King's five sons and Princess Mary with many well-known fine people watched the proclamation ceremony from the grounds of Marlborough House.

PRINCE OLAF.

The King and Queen went to Victoria to meet the King and Queen of Norway. Queen Maud was standing to meet her brother, who with outstretched hands was about to greet her, when little Prince Olaf, who alone of the whole assembly wore a smiling face, standing on tiptoe, reached up his small arms and, clutching King George's coat in both his hands, put up his merry little face to be kissed. The King could not resist the appeal, and, bending down, kissed the little fellow, who then rushed forward to receive a similar embrace from Queen Mary. The little Prince looked the very picture of health and appeared a charming little figure in sailor clothes, with the words "Norske Marin" on the ribbon of his cap.

THE QUEEN-MOTHER.

It is officially stated that Queen Alexandra is in good health, despite the severity of her sorrow. The touching letter which Her Majesty has written to the nation, will still more endear her to the peoples over whom her husband was King.

DEARTH OF FLOWERS.

The cold, wet weather of the last few weeks has resulted in a scarcity of flowers, and in view of the heavy demands which are expected as the late King's funeral draws near, florists are wondering whence they will draw their supplies. Longiflorum and arum lilies were priced at nine shillings a dozen yesterday in Covent Garden market. On the same day last week they were five shillings a dozen. Handsome mauve cattleya orchids are likely to be in demand for floral tributes to the memory of King Edward. Many orders have been placed by the principal London florists. One of the most important salesmen in Covent Garden, speaking to a newspaper representative yesterday mentioned the fact that gardenias and malmaison carnations were the late King's favourite flowers.

Although King George with his gracious forethought for the nation, desired that all theatres and places of amusement should again be open until the day of the funeral, they are not well attended. Which is a great mark of respect to our late King.

SIMPLER MODES.

It is likely that the influence of the mourning worn for King Edward will be the salutary one of freeing the fashions of the day from many eccentricities. The black apparel that is seen now in the London shops supports this theory. For the purpose of deep mourning the more sombre the toilette the better; therefore few trimmings are used, and those that are permitted are very quiet in effect. The hobble skirt is set aside for one of more ordinary appearance and generous proportions and the mammoth hat ceases to be without rivals. One of the newest and most desirable of hats is the Directoire bonnet, which is quiet-looking and moulds the head closely, covering the hair, with the exception of the curls in the nape of the neck and on the forehead, all of which are short and not conspicuous. In addition to this pretty head covering there are numbers of turbans and toques. But the predominating feature of all is simplicity. Line is of more importance than detail. No flowers are worn, and if ostrich feathers are added to a hat they are single or at most double specimens of the uncurled kind, with thick fronds turned under at the ends. Short coats are seen, and those of dull silk that are the completion of frocks of cashmere de soie are practical in view of the warmer weather that may be expected. The wearing of mourning also brings black boots and shoes into use, towards which end fashion has been contending against prejudice for some time. Black hosiery also returns. When the habit of appreciating the quiet note in the dress is well established it is not likely to be superseded easily by the bizarre therefore it is not improbable that the grotesque fashions which many women regret on account of their extraordinary aspect will disappear from the coming programme of dress and will not reappear.

THE COMET.

After all the prophesies and discussions about the comet and the probability of the earth being caught in the comet's tail the following is disappointing:—"Halley's Comet is going to disappoint us. The transit will probably not be visible in England, and not even the tail will reach us."

A SAD HOLIDAY.

The Norwegian law is very strict with regard to the prohibition of bread-baking on holidays and festivals, and the consequences of this are likely to be somewhat serious this year. Whit Sunday and Whit Monday are followed this year by the annual national festival on May 17, so that there will be no baking done for three days. The bakers have vainly requested the Government to grant them a dispensation on this occasion, and they predict that on May 17 there will not be a slice of bread in Christiania.

A CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

FORTUNE, by I. C. Snaith (Nelson).—This is the third book of Messrs. Nelson's experiment to publish books at such a small price that every one may buy. H. G. Well's "Mr. Polly" and Anthony Hope's "Second String" were the other two. "Fortune" as its name implies is a book of romance and wild adventure, the scene being laid in Spain, and many years ago a young Spaniard left alone on the world set out with his trusty sword to seek his fortune. He finds an Englishman of huge proportions, Sir Richard Pendragow, they join forces and soon find a lady in distress. One exciting incident follows another in rapid succession. All lovers of adventurous stories will find much to interest them in this lively, well written book.

CORPORAL SAM, by "Q" (Smith Elder).—This book consists of ten short stories, ringing the changes on all the emotions. A tender homeliness distinguishes the story of Colonel Baigent's Christmas. There is a touch of tragedy in the tale of "Corporal Sam." An amusing story is "The Mayor's Dovecot." Altogether Quiller Couch has provided a collection of stories that must entertain most readers.

Now, by Charles Marriott (Hurst and Blackett.)—A good story shewing how the middle-class society is affected by such vexed question as equality of sexes. The author introduces us to the Kenwyn-Browns of London, an attractive family and wonderfully true to life. Julia Kenwyn-Brown falls in love with Conrad Lowe, a man of advanced ideas. Her parents and brother are disgusted with the idea, that Julia is not quite so convential as she ought to be. The story is very well told of a row, in which Julia, Conrad, Julia's people and some others settle to whom Julia shall be married. A wonderful mansion in Cornwall is introduced with a peculiar reputation, where people stay for a rest. An interesting story of real live people of the present day.

FAME, by B. M. Croker (Mills and Boon).—This is the story of a woman novelist who has lost her former power of writing to please the public and does not write at all. She is so worried as not been able to present a book to her admirers that she steals a novel written by a cousin who has become temporary insane. It turns out a great success, but the real author recovers. The ending, is of course, sad, but it is an excellently written story.

FORBIDDEN GROUND, by Gilbert Watson (Heineman).—This book contains a charming description of Albania where the scene is laid, an entirely new country to most readers. The story is of an Albanian peasant girl who is deserted in her hour of trouble by the man who led her astray. Instead of marrying her he becomes a monk. The girl pursues him to the monastery disguised as a boy intending to murder him but does not do it, as he meets his just deserts and she escapes.

Social and political life in Wales has not hitherto received attention at the hands of fiction writers. "Havren," the author of "Miss Arbuthnot," shortly to be published by John Long, Limited, is therefore to be congratulated on having taken this task to himself and accomplishing it so effectively. Helen, in the title-role, is delightful, and centering round her and the other characters—that of the highly diverting Lord Coberg, especially calling for commendation—a story is unfolded of striking originality and deep interest. It is a book that can be recommended to all and to none more than those who pride themselves on their political acumen.

THE Agent-General for Victoria (Sir John Taverner) has received a message from his Government advising him that the yield of gold in the State for the last four months amounted to 189,086 ounces, of the value of £753,000.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. W. P. Dennys I.M.S., Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Provinces, has been selected for appointment as the Principal Medical Officer, Aden Brigade, Lieutenant Colonel A. L. Duke succeeding him.

INSPECTOR King, Poona City Police, is being relieved by Mr. O'Gorman, of the Railway Police at Ahmedabad. Prior to joining at Ahmedabad, Inspector King goes on three months' leave. Inspector King has been for four years in the City Police at Poona, where he has done good work and was very popular.

MR. ROOSEVELT IN THE CITY.

HIS SPEECH "THAT OF A NOVICE."

Satire of the American Press.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The Nationalist members of Parliament entertained Mr. Roosevelt at lunch at the Carlton to-day, Mr. Redmond presiding.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The American press is satirical with regard to Mr. Roosevelt's speech in the City. They describe Mr. Roosevelt as a novice correcting a veteran, and declared that the speech was meant to impress Americans, and secure Mr. Roosevelt, a rousing reception on his return.

CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.

Great Manifestation of Popularity.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

Berlin telegrams report that the Crown Prince, who has been representing the Kaiser at state functions for the past week owing to the latter's indisposition, met with a remarkable popular reception yesterday, when returning from a parade of the garrison, a crazy Russian threw a tin of beans at the Prince. The crowd swarmed round His Royal Highness, cheering wildly, and the Prince was forced to dismount and walk to the Palace.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR IN THE BALKANS.

A Successful Tour.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The Australian Emperor's visit to Bosnia and Herzegovina has been a great success. The population everywhere have welcomed the Emperor and appreciated his defiance of serious fatigues for the purpose of acquainting himself with the people.

PRICE OF MEAT IN BRITAIN RISING.

Due to Shortage of American Cattle.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

General concern has been aroused by a considerable advance in the price of meat in Britain. It is ascribed in some quarters to the manipulations of the Beef Trust, but it is understood that it is really due to serious shortage of cattle in America.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES DISPUTE.

Referred to Arbitration Court.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The Arbitration Tribunal, consisting of the most eminent lawyers, to settle the Anglo-American Newfoundland Fisheries dispute, has met. The President of the Court said, America and Britain, in submitting a century old conflict to an arbitration court, had shown complete confidence in this pacific method of composing conflicts and had given an example to the whole community of nations.

FRENCH LOAN TO MOROCCO.

Seizure of Customs.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

In accordance with the French loan agreement, the French controllers to-day began collecting ninety per cent. of the Moorish customs, leaving the Sultan only ten per cent.

CAPTAIN SCOTT'S EXPEDITION.

The "Terra Nova" Sails.

LONDON JUNE 1.

The "Terra Nova," with Captain Scott's staff, has sailed. Captain Scott will follow by mail steamer and join the expedition at Capetown.

RELEASE OF DINIZULU.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

Mr. Botha's Cabinet has released Dinizulu and granted him a farm and five hundred yearly.

THE DERBY.

Run in Record Time.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The Derby was run in 2 minutes 35 1-5th secs. which constitutes a record.

Place betting was 9 to 4 against Greenback.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

Kent beat Cambridge University at Cambridge, by ten wickets.

Lancashire beat Warwickshire at Birmingham, by an innings and 43 runs.

Gloucestershire beat Surrey at the Oval, by six wickets.

The match between Yorkshire and Hampshire at Bradford was abandoned.

Sussex beat Notts at Brighton, by 78 runs.

Oxford University drew with Worcestershire at Oxford.

HOME FOR INDIAN STUDENTS.

Headquarters of Educational Bureau.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The spacious well-appointed corner house in Cromwell Road, opposite the Natural History Museum, has been rented at the cost of Indian revenues for Indian students and as headquarters of the Educational Bureau established by the India Office in 1909. It is hoped that this scheme aiming at the promotion of the welfare of students will be in full working order in the Autumn when newcomers will be arriving.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 2.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent writes: A house in Cromwell Road, opposite the Natural History Museum, has been secured for the accommodation of the Northbrook Society and the National Indian Association for the present; the East India Association is not included. Students will be received on their arrival from India as temporary residents, though it is not contemplated that they should ordinarily stay longer than a week. Arrangements will probably be made to sleep and feed twenty. The house is described as a mansion, a large room on the first floor which formerly served as a private theatre is admirably suited for lectures. Mr. Arnold's office as secretary will be in the house.

ALLEGED THEFT OF SILVER FROM A TRAIN.

Railway Servants Implicated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 2.

A case is engaging the attention of the Sholapore City Magistrate, in which a fireman Abdul Sadiruddin Mulak Shah, a guard, Eknath, a porter, Succaram, a ramosi of Dhond, and Yenkiahs, a tailor, stand charged by Inspector Foster, G.I.P. Railway Police with the theft of a silver parcel, valued three thousand rupees, which consisted of Hyderabad State coins.

The parcel was consigned from Hyderabad to Jena on the 13th December last, and was missed from the silver parcel locker of the brake-van on the arrival of the train at Angeer station, situated between Sholapur and Barsi. The theft was reported, and the police taking up enquiries had obtained no clue till the 25th of January, when the fireman's house was searched. This resulted in the arrest of the guard and the porter, who are employees on the G. I. P. Railway. The porter and the tailor are alleged to have played the principal part in the plot, as they are supposed to have concealed themselves amongst the packages of the brake-van on the day of the theft, while the foreman, the guard and ramosi travelled in the carriage near the brake. The parcel after removal from the brake was concealed in the jungle, where the thieves met and arranged to bring the parcel to Sholapur. This was done and there was no difficulty in finding Marwari shroffs to exchange the coins. Judgment in the case has been reserved.

MR. COURPALAIS MAULED BY A PANTHER.

A Thrilling Shikari Incident.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 2.

Mr. D. H. Courpalais of Sidbarkhan Coffee Estate, Kadur District, has been mauled on the face and shoulder by a panther. He wounded the beast at dusk and it escaped into some bamboo jungle. On his way home with his two children who had accompanied him, the panther suddenly charged the party and Mr. Courpalais flung himself between the brute and his little ones and fired at it at close quarters, but not before he was badly injured. He was taken quickly to the Tarikere hospital and is reported to be progressing favourably. He is a noted shikari in Mysore and this is his first mishap.

THE GUNTUR CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GUNTUR, JUNE 2.

Proceedings of the Kistna Guntur Conference began with the singing of the "Vande Mataram" song.

Resolutions offering condolence on the demise of Edward VII. and humble and loyal congratulations to His Majesty George V. were passed.

The next resolution drew the attention of Government to defects in the rules and regulations under the Reform Act and proposed amendments as regards the distribution of seats and the voting qualifications of candidates.

The next resolution dealt with the defects in Municipal regulations and offered suggestions that property qualifications should be lowered and educational qualifications recognised.

Another resolution dwelt on the hardships caused by the raising of secondary school fees.

A resolution was also passed which emphasised the importance of a scheme of National Education on national lines and appealed for liberal help for young and promising national institutions in Masulipatam.

In the evening a resolution with reference to the grievances of the Transvaal Indians was passed after many pathetic speeches. A sum of Rs. 150 was subscribed on the spot.

The next resolution moved for a larger measure of elective principle in the constitution of District and Taluq Boards.

A NAVJOT CEREMONY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 2.

The Navjot or thread ceremony of the fifth daughter of Nawab Framroz Jung, Bahadur, a Commissioner of Hyderabad, was performed to-day by Sardar Dastur Kaikobad, assisted by other priests. There was a fairly large gathering, the guests being received and entertained lavishly by Nawab Framroz.

POONA CYCLING ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 2.

Miss Anding, a young lady, who met with a cycle accident and was badly injured, is progressing favourably. The driver of the carriage which collided with her is at present on his trial.

KING GEORGE'S INDIAN A.-D.-C'S.

Re-appointments and Additions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

The following Press Communique is issued:—

His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to retain as Aides-de-Camp the following:—

1. Honorary Major-General His Highness the Maharaja Sir Madho Rao Scindia Bahadur of Gwalior, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., Extra 1st D. Y. O. Lancers.

2. Honorary Major-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh Bahadur of Idar, G. C. S. I., K. C. B.

3. Honorary Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Nripendra Narayan Bahadur of Cooch Behar, G. C. I. E., 6th K. E. O. Cavalry.

4. Honorary Colonel Sir Muhammad Aslam Khan Sirdar Bahadur, K. C. I. E., late 5th Bengal Cavalry.

His Majesty has also been pleased to add to the above the names of:—

Honorary Lieut.-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur of Bikaner K.C.S.I., with the Honorary rank of Colonel;

Honorary Lieut.-Colonel His Highness Nawab Sir Mahammad Hamid Ali, Khan Bahadur of Rampur, G. C. I. E., with the honorary rank of Colonel.

DERA GHAZI KHAN.

Again Threatened by Erosion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 2.

The River Indus which had almost swept Dera Ghazi Khan last year has now begun to to rise, and erosion reports have commenced to come. It is too early in the season to predict what course the river is likely to take, but erosion has already set in. The fate of Dera Ghazi Khan depends upon the course the river takes.

THE PESHAWAR RIOTS.

Trial of Accused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 2.

The Jirga appointed to try Dr. Badri Nath and Jiwan Mall, both charged with firing at the mob in the last riot at Peshawar, has pronounced its verdict. The Hindu and Mahomedan members of the Jirga disagreed in their verdict. The Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar has appointed a fresh Jirga consisting of four Hindus and four Mahomedans to try both the accused. Another Jirga will sit to try a Sikh lad in connection with the Peshawar disturbance, as the former Jirga differed in opinion. Out of three Mahomedans who were before the Jirga two were released on Saturday and one is left to be tried by a new Jirga.

ARMS ACT AND DACOITY CASES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, JUNE 2.

The Arms Act case was taken up to-day by Mr. G. C. Chatterjee. Four prosecution witnesses were cross-examined and the case was adjourned to 15th June for calling defence witnesses.

Before the same Magistrate, in connection with the Rajendrapur dacoity case, under section 512 C.P.C., five witnesses were examined to-day against Suresh Sen of Madhyapara. He is a proclaimed absconder.

REDISTRIBUTION OF MADRAS DISTRICTS.

New Grading of Civilians.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 2.

Details of the scheme of reorganisation of the Indian Civil Service consequent on Sir William Meyer's scheme for the redistribution of District and Divisional subordinate charges are published. The grading will have effect from the 16th May. Under the new scheme the two senior District and Sessions Judges, entitled to the higher rate of Rs. 3,000 a month, are Messrs. F. H. Hamnett and Moberley.

NEW POLICE APPOINTMENT AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 2.

In consequence of the recent tragedy in the High Court, in connection with the murder of Shamsul Alum, Deputy Superintendent of Police, and other subsequent developments, a proposal has been made to the Government of Bengal, who have now sanctioned the appointment of a special Superintendent of Police, for duty exclusively at the High Court. In reference thereto Superintendent Bowen, of the Northern Division suburbs, has been appointed to that post.

PUNITIVE POLICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 2.

The Districts of Jessore and Khulna have, for some time past, been regarded as centres of turbulence and sedition, and a proclamation has been issued appointing punitive police in 27 villages in those districts. The proclamation will remain in force for one year, and the cost will have to be borne by the inhabitants.

WEEKLY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

During the week ending May 28th, the plague mortality stood at 6,674 against 7,399 cases. Bombay Presidency had 236 deaths, Madras 14, Bengal 101, the United Provinces 632, the Punjab 5,269, Burma 129, the Central Provinces 4, Mysore 6, Hydersabad 6, Central India 5, Rajputana 272, and Kashmir 1.

POONA RAILWAY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 2.

The City Magistrate has fixed the 6th and 7th instant to complete hearing of the case in which Gustadjis Muncherji Cooper stands charged by the Railway police with making a false complaint.

THE CHIEF OF SANGLI.

Investiture Durbar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SANGLI, JUNE 2.

To-day, at a Special Durbar, the young Chief of Sangli, who recently attained his majority, was invested by the Political Agent, Major Wodehouse with full powers of administration and installed on the Gadi. On account of the death of the late King-Emperor, by the Chiefs' desire the occasion was shorn of most of the ceremony which usually attends such a function, only its necessary features being observed. Similarly an extensive programme of sports and fireworks was abandoned.

Major Wodehouse arrived at Sangli last evening and was received at the station by the young Chief, Chintamanrao Appasaheb, accompanied by the Administrator, Captain Burke and the officers of the State. A Guard of Honour of State Rocala and the Police presented arms, and a salute of eight guns was fired, after which the Agent drove to the Guest House.

The ceremony of investiture took place in the Durbar Hall of the palace this morning before a large gathering. There were present, the Chief of Jamkhandi the Chief of Jat, the Chief of Miraj Senior, the Chief of Ichalkaranji the Chief Miraj Junior, the Chief of Kurundwad, Ramdurga, Shreemant Balasaheb Pant of Aundh, with their Karbaris, Capt. Daphale, all the retired officials of the State, all Saranjamidars and Inamdars of the State, members of the Ryot Sabha, prominent traders and pleaders in the State and all State Officers. Thousands of people from the adjoining districts had assembled to witness the ceremony. The roads leading to the palace and the palace compound were tastefully decorated with flags, arches and evergreens.

THE POLITICAL AGENT'S ADVICE.

The Chief with Political Agent, arrived at the appointed hour in a carriage and four under a salute of eleven guns. After a procession was formed the Chief went to the dais.

The Political Agent, opening the Durbar, said the previous Sangli history is well known and also the history of the Appasaheb succession. During the minority the State has been in a prosperous condition. All the departments have been overhauled; a vast programme of public works has been completed; school houses, public offices, police lines, railway, and water works formed part of it. The Forest Department has been organised. Primary education, which is practically free, has been extended. He hoped the State assemblies will render assistance to the Chief in the administration and money freely spent on works of public utility. Still the financial condition is sound and there is a balance 15 lakhs after spending 20 lakas on public works, 6 for nazar, and one aka for Tarakasateb's marriage He hoped the Chief will spend money judicially and in the interest of the State and people. He said the Chief is fit by education and travel to undertake the administration. He advised the Chief to be firm to check intrigue for power and place, to choose good associates, as from company the man is judged; to be accessible to all and to travel often in the State; to obtain first hand information: to appoint officers of reputation and to tolerate unpleasant advice even. He referred feelingly to the Emperor's demise and asked to be loyal to the British Throne and not to allow the seeds of sedition to grow in the State.

After the speech the Political Agent handed the keys of the treasury and the khilat received from the Bombay Government and declared the Chief invested with full powers of State.

THE CHIEF'S SPEECH

The Chief in an address to his guests said: "This ceremony has, I am sorry, to say, been over clouded by the lamented death of His Majesty the King-Emperor Edward VII, and the thought of this sad event cannot but cast a gloom over us here in Sangli, as it has done over all India and the whole British Empire. The deep feeling of loyalty which I, in common with all the Chiefs of India, felt towards His late Majesty, will be no less in the case of his son His Majesty King-George V, to whom I had the honour of being presented in 1905 in Bombay, when as Prince of Wales he was visiting India. My feelings of loyalty are, I am convinced, shared by my subjects and I feel that I can assure you that so long as I rule this State no seeds of sedition or disloyalty will take root in it. I would here take the opportunity of expressing regret which I feel that the three revered ladies, my mother Budhibaisaheb, Yeshodabaisaheb and Saraswatibaisaheb to whom I owe such a debt of gratitude, are not alive to-day to witness an occasion which I know would have rejoiced their hearts. I wish on this occasion to express my most sincere and heartfelt gratitude to the British Government for the kindness they have throughout shown, both to me personally in the care they have taken for my education, and to my State in the able officers they have appointed for its administration during my minority. After the sad death of the late Chief, my adoptive father, in 1901 I was selected by the British Government as his successor; and I thereby recovered the inheritance which my great grandfather, Vinayakrao Bhausahab, was not fortunate enough to secure. After my adoption and during my minority the State was under the care of the British Government, and I was educated at the Rajkumar College. During this time Mr. Desai and Captain Burke who have had charge of the State during the administration always treated me with the utmost kindness. During my six years career at the Rajkumar College also, I met with the same kind treatment from the College authorities. After leaving Rajkumar College and before starting on my recent tour through India, Burma and Ceylon I spent some time at Sangli with Captain Burke and Mr. Ralley studying the method of administration, reading various books and touring in the State, and my sincere thanks are due to them for the keen interest they have taken in me. I am particularly grateful that this arrangement was made as it has enabled me to acquire an insight into the working of the administration, and had given an opportunity of seeing for myself the various Talukas. My State is a peculiarly scattered one and I therefore think it was especially beneficial to me that I should gain some personal acquaintance with its outlying Districts before I took over the reins of Government. During the last 8 years the State has made rapid and continuous progress and the period of administration will always be gratefully remembered in the history of Sangli for the many improvements that have marked its course. The construction of public buildings and of other important works, the reorganization of State Departments, the advancement of education, the developments in local administration, the wise and careful expenditure of the revenues and the husbanding of the finances have conferred on the State great and lasting benefits. The task of administering a State like Sangli is not a light one and I fully recognize my great responsibilities. I hope to discharge the duties now devolving on me to the satisfaction of my subjects, who have already during my recent tour through the State given me such welcome evidence of their feelings of loyalty towards me and my house. I intended to introduce a system of pensions on the lines which have been followed in special cases during the administration. I intend to remit some of arrears of my ryots, to release some persons now in prison and to lessen the sentences of some others."

ADMINISTRATOR'S FAREWELL.

"Captain Burke the late administrator's of the State has issued the following farewell order printed in the State "Gazette":—

The Administrator, Sangli State, takes this last opportunity of bidding farewell to all those with whom he has been working for over the past 5 years and of thanking them most warmly for the very great assistance they have always rendered him. He feels that in the truest sense of the word the administration has been a joint affair the credit for the success of which belongs to no single individual but is equally shared by all the people of this State, who from the day he first came to Sangli have worked hand in hand with him for the good of the State and to whose labours the record of the past 5 years bears silent witness. Much still remains to be done, but the Administrator feels that a good fountain has been laid and he looks to the people of Sangli to see that there is no falling off in the quality of the work or the material. His place will now be taken by the Chief to whom he feels sure will be given the same co-operation and assistance as has always been accorded to himself. He trusts that the people will treat their Chief as a friend, will go to him in their troubles, consult him in their difficulties and be ready at all times and in all places to render him active and loyal assistance when he shall demand it of them. The Administrator feels sure that they will keep ever before them the welfare of the State and do nothing or let nothing be done which would tarnish its fair fame. The last few years have been trouble-some times in India and on all sides agitation, disaffection and sedition have been rife. From all such Sangli has been conspicuously free and the Administrator trusts that the people of the State will see to it that there is no change in this respect. The subjects of a Native State have no concern with agitation directed against the British Government except to discountenance it by every means in their power. Under British rule Native States are in a peculiarly happy position, safe from all external worries, they are at leisure to devote themselves to progress in every direction internally and the least return they can make for these advantages is to adopt an attitude of unswerving loyalty towards the British Government and as to this there is no doubt. If one thing is more certain than another it is the unswerving, the devoted loyalty of the Chiefs and Princes of India to His Majesty the King Emperor and to His Majesty's Government. As the Chief, so must their peoples be. Any subject of a Native State who dabbles in intrigue against the British Government is guilty not only of disloyalty towards that Government but he is a traitor to his own Chief. By his action he runs the risk not only of bringing certain ruin upon himself but of bringing shame and discredit upon his Chief and upon his State. There must be no playing with sedition. The people of this State owe it to themselves and to their Chief to see that no breath of disloyalty shall ever be wafted across the Sangli borders. Let them keep their shield clean and be true to themselves and then, no matter what happens elsewhere, they will be able to pursue their upward path of progress and honour, secure in the estimation of all whose whose opinion is worth having, and conscious within themselves that they have in the highest degree done their duty, not only to the State whose children they are, but to their Mother land, India. Once more thanking the people of Sangli most warmly for their loyal and cordial assistance, the Administrator, with all good wishes for their future happiness and prosperity bids them a reluctant farewell."

After the Chief was congratulated by the gentlemen present pan and uttar was distributed and the Durbar was over. Almost all the guests have left Sangli. The poor were fed in the afternoon and alms will be distributed at night.

STATE REVENUES.

The State of Sangli is divided into six Talukas spread over four collectorates of the Bombay Presidency, and extending from the river Bhima on the north to the Tung-Bhadra on the south. It has an area of 1,112 square miles and a population number ing 2,26,128 according to the census of 1901. The gross revenue of the State is Rs. 11,98,505 including Inam adjustments of Rs. 98,714 leaving a clear revenue of ten lacs of rupees. The State does not pay annual tribute to Government or to any state. It has once for all ceded to the British Government territory now known as, Hubli Taluka in the Dharwar District yielding in 1821 an annual rental of Rs. 1,35,000 in commutation thereof.

OUTBREAKS OF POISONING AT MATHERAN.

Precautionary Measures.

THE following are extracts from the circular sent to the proprietors of the several hotels at Matheran by Major MacPherson, the Superintendent:—

"Within the last two years there have been 3 outbreaks of poisoning in certain hotels, in which about 20 persons on each occasion suffered a great deal of pain and discomfort although I am pleased to say none of the cases ended fatally. With a view to prevent a recurrence of such outbreaks I would request that you give the closest attention to the details of sanitation in connection with your hotel. The following details require particular attention. (1) Cooking pots:—The use of aluminium cooking pots obviates all risk of copper poisoning. Where copper utensils are used, regular and careful tinning should be done at least every fortnight. It would, however, save you all a great deal of trouble and anxiety if you adopted aluminium pots. (2) Milk.—So far as one could find out, in both these outbreaks, the cause of the mischief is the milk. Where possible each hotel should have its own private source of supply. It would well repay the cost if you had your own cattle in the compound of your hotel. The adulteration of milk is very widely practised all over India. The mere addition of water is not in itself dangerous. The danger is that polluted water may be used. All milk should be boiled before being issued for use. All utensils for storing night soil should be tarred and should have closely fitting lids. Where privies are used these should be disinfected regularly with phenyle. (4) Cold meat, fish, butter, etc. should be kept in a cool place, and the manager should constantly see that the ice-chest used should be periodically disinfected with Permanganate of Potash Solution. (5) Storage of water.—The drinking and other water should not be filtered but should be kept in a utensil which is periodically cleaned out. The ordinary charcoal filters are recognised as hot beds of infection. If a filter is ever required a Bukfeld or Pasteur should be used. As these however require constant attention, it is better on the whole, especially where the source of the water is known to be pure, to dispense with all filters. The pakhals in which water is carried should be washed out once a week with a solution of Permanganate. A few crystals of this salt will be enough in several gallons of water. (6) Floors of rooms.—When these are of mud and covered with matting fleas breed freely. A periodical disinfection of the floors with kerosine oil emulsion is advisable. (7) "Rubbish."—This should be burnt up daily. (8) "Slop water"—A proper vessel, a large tin or tub should be placed outside the kitchen for the collection of this. This should be emptied frequently and thrown into a pit in a remote part of the compound.

DACOITIES IN BENGAL.

Smart Capture of Sixteen Men.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 2.

A daring river dacoity was perpetrated on a country boat loaded with clothes for sale in the thana of Paikgacha in the Khulna district. The dacoits decamped with cash and valuables worth about Rs. 1,600.

Chanditala police had made a smart capture of a Bhar gang consisting of 16 men who are said to be systematically committing dacoities in Jassore, Hooghly, 24-Parganas districts. One of them, Tulsi Bhar, is said to have confessed to have committed a series of dacoities. The case will be tried by the Magistrate of Hooghly.

GUNSMITHS AND THE ARMS ACT.

Legal Point Decided.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 2.

The Police Magistrate of Alipore yesterday, delivered judgment in the case in which Norkhan of Chetla was charged under the Arms Act with possessing six guns and some ammunition without a license. The Magistrate acquitted the accused, holding that the Arms Act does not make it criminal to carry and repair guns and other weapons.

PROSCRIBED PUBLICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 2.

The Bengal Government have proscribed the following publications:—(1) a pamphlet entitled, "The Methods of the Indian Police in the Twentieth Century," by Mr. Mackarness, ex-M.P., printed by the National Press Agency, Limited, of London; (2) issue of "The Talwar, an Organ of Indian Independence," dated 20th February, 1910; and (3) two pamphlets in Urdu entitled "Halaki-Shahid aur Sanyasi ki Awaz" and "Hindustan ki Halat Mazie," edited by Ladda Ram Sanyasy and printed at the Deshsawak Press, Allahabad.

THE PRESS ACT.

Instructions Concerning Deposits.

Under the Indian Press Act, of 1910: the following instructions have been issued to Magistrates regarding the taking of security under sections 3 (1 and 8 (1):—

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th May 1910.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, No. 325, dated the 1st March 1910, paragraph 5:—

THE INDIAN PRESS ACT, 1910.

"5. Under the provisos to sections 3 (1) and 8 (1) the Magistrate may, at his discretion, dispense with the deposit of any security, and this discretion should be exercised freely in cases in which the deposit of security would be an undoubted hardship. Cases of this kind are small hand-presses which print only hand-bills, advertisements, forms, and the like, and such periodical works as school, college, or religious magazines and other publications which, though technically newspapers, have nothing of a political character."

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, No. 404, dated the 31st March 1910:—

"In paragraph 5 of my letter, dated 1st March 1910, No. 325, it was suggested that the discretion to dispense with security which is vested in the Magistrate by the provisos to sections 3 (1) and 8 (1) of the Press Act should be exercised freely in cases in which the deposit of security would be an undoubted hardship, and certain cases of the kind in question were mentioned. I am now directed to explain that that enumeration of cases was by way of illustration only and was not meant to be exhaustive. There are many other circumstances in which the deposit of security might properly be dispensed with, such as when fresh registration is rendered necessary by the ownership of a press or newspaper passing by inheritance, or by a change in the premises occupied, or by a change in the personality of the paid servant of the proprietors who is registered as publisher or keeper of the press. It was necessary to retain the power to demand security in all cases of fresh registration, but it was never the intention of the Government of India that security should be taken from keepers of existing presses and publishers of existing newspapers which were well conducted if there was no reason for suspecting the good faith of the transaction that necessitated fresh registration.

"2. I am to request that with the permission of the Governor in Council the necessary instructions may be issued to Magistrates empowered to register declarations under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867."

Resolution.—The above extract and letter should be communicated to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay and to all District Magistrates for information and guidance. Security should ordinarily be dispensed with when a fresh declaration has to be made in respect of an already existing newspaper or press, if it has been well conducted in the past. In exercising the discretion vested in them by law Magistrates should consider all the circumstances of each case, the character and antecedents of the persons in whose names the new declarations are made, their age, standing, and reputation. The manner in which the presses and newspapers have been conducted in the past may be taken as evidence of the way in which they are likely to be conducted in future, but in deciding whether security should or should not be taken the true criterion is the use to which they are likely to be put after the fresh declaration.

The District Magistrates are requested to communicate these orders to Magistrates of the First Class who may have to deal with declarations under Act XXV of 1867.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Lieutenant C. C. J. Barrett, on relief to do duty as Assistant Political Resident, Aden.

Lieutenant B. R. Reilly, Assistant Political Agent, Third Grade, to be attached to the Secretariat from the 2nd June, or subsequent date of relief, for duty under the orders of the Secretary to Government, Political Department, as a temporary measure, pending further orders.

Mr. C. W. A. Turner, I.C.S., on relief by Mr. W. C. Shepherd, I.C.S., to be Assistant Political Agent, Savanur.

Mr. R. B. Ewbank, I.C.S., to act as Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, vice Mr. A. L. M. Wood, I.C.S., as a temporary measure, pending further orders.

Mr. F. L. Clifford to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Aden, vice Mr. W. H. Marston proceeded on leave.

Mr. R. T. F. Kirk, I. C. S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate, First Class, East Khandesh is invested with powers under the Reformatory Schools Act Sec. 8 (1).

Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., to do duty as Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. A. E. L. Emanuel, I.C.S., in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure.

Mr. C. W. A. Turner, I.C.S., on relief by Mr. W. C. Shepherd, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Dharwar.

The Reverend J. Aikman Wilson has been appointed a Chaplain on probation on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment.

The Reverend W. J. M. Kennelly to be Chaplain of Byculla.

The Reverend J. A. Wilson to be Domestic Chaplain to the Right Reverend the Bishop of Bombay as a temporary measure.

The Reverend C. R. Ryall, Chaplain of Khandala, to be Chaplain of Ahmednagar.

The Reverend P. R. Brintain, Chaplain of Mahabaleshvar, to do duty at the Presidency.

The Reverened C. B. G. Collier, Chaplain of Ahmednagar, to be Domestic Chaplain to the Right Reverend the Bishop of Bombay, with effect from the 10th June.

The Reverend J. A. Wilson to be Chaplain of Mahabaleshvar 'cum' Satara.

Mr. S. R. Arthur, I. C. S., Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him on 7th June or subsequent date in combination with leave on private affairs for such period as may bring the combined period of absence to six months.

Mr. A. L. M. Wood, I. C. S., to act as Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, vice Mr. S. R. Arthur, I. C. S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. R. B. Ewbank, I. C. S., to act as Collector of the Panch Mahals and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Panch Mahals District vice Mr. A. L. M. Wood, I. C. S., as a temporary measure, pending further orders.

Dr. H. C. Venis to be Health Officer of the Port of Karachi as a temporary measure.

Lady Nurse Miss A. Richardson is granted privilege leave of one month and twenty days with effect from the 24th March.

Mr. J. H Garrett, I. C. S., Magistrate First Class, Yeola Division, to be Sub-Divisional Magistrate in charge of the sub-division comprising the talukas of Sinnar, Niphad, Yeola and Igatpuri.

Mr. L. J. D. Gibson, Temporary Engineer, is granted, privilege leave for three months from the 11th May subsequent date.

The Reverend T. Rowan to be President of the Panchgani Municipality in the Satara District.

Mr. D. G. Mackenzie, I. C. S., to be President of the Malegaon Municipality in the Nasik District.

MISAPPROPRIATING GOVERNMENT MONEY.

Accused Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 2.

Bishnu Halder, President, Panchayat of the Balagar Union, was convicted by the Magistrate of Serampore, of misappropriating Government money out of taxes collected by him from villagers, and fined Rs. 400 and one day's imprisonment.

THE NEW FRONTIER MEDAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 2.

The New Indian Frontier Medal, for operations in the Bazar Valley and the Mohmand country, will be issued almost immediately.

MR. ALI BAIG'S APPOINTMENT.

We are asked to publish the following correspondence which has passed between Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Mr. Ali Baig, the newly appointed member of the India Council:—

13, Esplanade Road, Bombay, 31st May 1910.

My dear Mr. Baig,—I have just seen your reply to the Hon. Secretary, Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, from which I find you feel bound to decline our proposed entertainment, on account of the death of King Edward VII. I know the reason you give is perfectly valid and we cannot therefore press you to accept our hospitality. If I had had the opportunity of publicly expressing my view of your appointment I should have said that it was a privilege to entertain another Mahomedan member of the India Council. Nawab Syed Hossein Belgrami having resigned owing to ill-health, the choice of the Government has, in my opinion, fittingly fallen upon yourself. We have especial reason to feel gratified at the selection Government has made, for you are a Bombay man, and have had a long and honorable connection with our city and presidency and in appointing you to succeed Nawab Belgrami at the India Council, the Secretary of State and the Government of India have shown due recognition of the claims of Western India. You have a brilliant record of service, and in the several high posts that you have filled, you have always been found a zealous and capable officer. We all know how much you have done for Junaghad, where for the last five years you have rendered eminent service to the State in the important office of Dewan. Your departure from that post is a distinct loss to Junaghad, which can ill spare the services of such an experienced and straightforward Minister. Your intimate acquaintance with political affairs will be of great value at the India Council, and we have every reason to feal confident that your tenure of office there will be just as successful, if not more so, than that of your scholarly predecessor.

The unanimous approval with which your selection has been received is a clear indication of the confidence felt in your knowledge and character, for not only Moslems, but men of other castes and creeds also are pleased at the appointment. This clearly illustrates the general opinion that you will look to the interests of India as a whole and not merely those of any particular caste or creed, in all questions of importance that may come before the Council.

On behalf of the Mahomedan community and of the Anjuman in particular, I congratulate you very heartily on the great honour you have received. I wish to express our entire confidence in your ability and experience, and hope and pray that the tolmighty may grant you long life and robust health enjoy this and still higher honours.—Yours, ect.

(Sd.) CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MAY 30.

By a recent ruling of the Government of India, Europeans and European British pensioners will have less difficulties in obtaining employment in Native States. Hitherto the "sine qua non" was that the employment of a European and his pay and emoluments should receive the previous sanction and approval of the Government of India. By the altered condition, the matter of pay and emoluments is left entirely to the discretion of the Durbars, though the formality of communicating the employment of a European by any Durbar will still be adhered to.

Five months hence, that is to say, from the beginning of Amor 1320F., the new Civil Service Class will be inaugurated by H. H. the Nizam's Government. To qualify for the place of Munsiff, the rules prescribe that the candidate shall have (1) taken his degree in law in an Indian or British University or have been called to the Bar; (2) have passed the pleadership examination of any Indian High Court; (3) have passed the pleadership examination of His Highness' Court and has practised in His Highness' courts of judicature for a period not less than three years; (4) have passed the Higher Grade Judicial test; (5) have served for five years in appointments above Rs. 150 per month and passed some legal test; and (6) have passed successfully the Civil Service Class, Lower Grade Examination. To qualify as Tahsildar, the Candidate shall have (1) passed the revenue test; (2) have served for five years in appointments under Rs. 150 per month and passed a revenue test; (3) have taken the B. A. degree in an Indian University; and (4) have passed successfully the Civil Service Class Lower Grade Examination. The Civil Service Class (Lower Grade) will be maintained in the Nizam College. No one shall be nominated for the Civil Service, Lower Grade, who has not the following qualifications: (1) a thorough knowledge of Urdu which is the official language of the State; (2) must have passed at least the Matriculation examination of some Indian University or some examination which ranks as its equivalent; (3) must be over 18 years of age and under 24 years; (4) must be able to produce proof to the satisfaction of the Nomination Committee of being well-born, of good moral character, and of sound physical constitution; and (5) his father or grandfather must be a subject of H. H. Nizam, or must have had his domicile in His Highness' territory for 15 years, or must have been in the service of His Highness' Government for a period of 12 years. For purposes of election to the Civil Service Class the Committee will hold an examination in the following subjects: (1) Original essay in English; (2) Original essay in Urdu; (3) translation from English into Urdu; (4) translation from Urdu into English; (5) Mathematics up to the Matriculation standard; and (6) general paper. The Committee's selection will not be based exclusively on the results of this examination, as full consideration will be paid to reports received as to each boy's character and intelligence from the head of the Institution in which he has been educated, and to any other condition which the Committee may have information. The education of the Civil Service Class, Lower Grade, will continue for two years and will embrace the following subjects:—(1) History and Geography of India with a special knowledge of the History of Hyderabad dominions; (2) Revenue and judicial law; (3) accounts and audit and general office routine; (4) Telugu and Marathi; and (5) Surveying and Mensuration. At the end of his two years' training in the Civil Service Class, Lower Grade, the pupil will be subject to an examination in the subjects in which he has undergone a training, and no boy will be held to have passed who fails to get less than 35 per cent. of the full marks in each subject or who fails to get 50 per cent. of the aggregate of marks for the whole examination.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Novel Compulsory Scheme for Children.

The text has been issued of the Bill for Compulsory Physical Training for Children, which has been introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Whyte, supported by M

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

TITWALLA ARSON CASE.

Two Accused Released.

SENTENCES REDUCED.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, their Lordships the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton heard the appeals of Bhanji Rowji, Mahomed Ganji, Kasim Velji, Gauru Miya Bapu, Nathalal Bapaji and Ratilal Hargovind, who were convicted of setting fire to a rice mill at Titwalla near Kalyan and abetment thereof by Mr. P. J. Talyarkhan, Sessions Judge of Thana, and were sentenced as follows:—The first accused to six years' rigorous imprisonment; the second accused to three years' rigorous imprisonment; the third accused, who is a mere boy aged about 17, to two years' rigorous imprisonment; the fourth, sixth and seventh accused to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each; the fifth accused, who had a previous conviction against him to ten years' transportation.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, instructed by Mr. M. M. Karbari, appeared for the first accused while the second accused was represented by Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Mr. M. M. Karbari; Mr. M. M. Karbari was for the third accused; Mr. S. R. Gokhale and Mr. G. R. Thakore for the fourth and fifth accused while Mr. K. N. Koyaji represented the sixth accused.

Mr. G. S. Rao, Government Pleader, instructed by Mr. S. K. Bhagwat, Public Prosecutor, Thana, was for the Crown.

The charge against the third, fourth and fifth accused was that they on the night of the 10th April 1909 set fire to a rice factory at Titwalla with the intention of destroying it. The first and second accused were charged with having abetted the commission of that offence; the sixth accused was charged with voluntarily concealing the existence of a design to commit the abovementioned offence by illegally omitting to give information of the design to the proper authorities and with intent to facilitate the commission of the offence by not giving the information.

The factory in question belonged to one Murad who died on the 22nd March 1907. The first accused was Murad's brother and the second accused his uncle. The third, fifth and sixth accused were in his service and the fourth accused was formerly in his service. On the night of the 10th April 1909 between 10-30 and 11 a fire broke out in the factory and destroyed more or less completely the southern block. The central block had remained intact except that in it an elevator and a sieve which were near the doorway communicating with the southern block were burnt and three pounding machines had caught fire in certain places. The northern building or the bungalow had also remained intact except that the north-west corner of the roof caught fire. The mill was insured for the first time in January 1909.

THE PROSECUTION CASE.

The prosecution case was that the mill was deliberately set fire to in order to recover the insurance money. They alleged that the factory was considerably overinsured, that Murad was in embarrassed circumstances at the time of his death and for some time before that, that the plot to burn the factory had been hatched while he was still alive but that its execution had to be deferred owing to his sudden death; that after his death the first accused who stood to lose heavily by reason of his having stood surety to Murad and the second accused who was the first accused's uncle revived the plot and instigated the approver Alli, a man named Kaeharalal and accused Nos. 3 to 5 to carry it through; that accordingly on the night of the 10th April 1909, these persons set fire to the factory by placing bags filled with a mixture of powdered rai and resin in various places in the factory and igniting them, but that the attempt succeeded only partially, leaving traces of their work and that attempts were subsequently made to remove these traces. The sixth accused was alleged to have been cognisant of the plot and to have concealed it for a promised consideration of Rs. 200.

A volume of evidence was gone through for about 32 days and after patiently hearing the counsel on both sides, the jury unanimously convicted all the accused of the offences they were charged with and agreeing with that verdict, Mr. Talyarkhan sentenced them as above stated.

On the application of Mr. Binning, the appeal of the second accused was argued first.

Mr. Binning, in arguing his client's appeal, said the main grounds of his appeal were that the evidence of the approver on the main facts was uncorroborated and that there were material discrepancies and additions and alterations in his evidence, that the charge to the jury on this point was wrong; that the evidence of Purshotam, a prosecution witness, did not corroborate the approver and that there was a misdirection in this, that the learned Sessions Judge did not tell the jury that unless the approver was corroborated on the points, they could not believe him.

The learned counsel submitted that his client stood on an entirely different footing from any of the other accused. His client had nothing to do assuming the mill was burnt, with the actual deed or with Titwalla before or after the occurrence. It was admitted by the prosecution that his client had no motive in committing this offence. The learned counsel said that his client was doing business in Bombay, had a mill and was a perfectly respectable person and not in any way in need of money.

POSITION OF A THANA JURY.

His complaint was that this extremely able Judge had not pointed out to the jury that the evidence pertaining to his client was mixed up with the evidence led against the other accused. Mr. Binning asked their Lordships what the position of a Thana jury would be in a case like this after a trial lasting over 32 hearings. In a case like this, his submission was that there ought to have been a special direction to the jury. His contention was there there was no justification in convicting his client.

In answer to a question from the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. Binning said that as nothing was said to the jury by the Sessions Judge that there was no corroboration, the jury would come to the same conclusion about his client which they would arrive at in the case of others.

The learned counsel then read and discussed the evidence of the approver so far as it affected his client and read passages from the summing up of the learned Judge below in support of his contention that there was no direction to the jury and cited several cases decided by the Indian High Courts. The whole case against his client, Mr. Binning said, was an entry of Rs. 11 for miscellaneous expenditure found in his client's book and which amount the approver said was paid to him but, added the learned counsel there was no corroboration of that statement. He also pointed out that his client was separate from Murad and the first accused and that it was not suggested that his client was to gain anything. He submitted that his client was entitled to an acquittal.

Their Lordships called upon the Government Pleader to reply on Mr. Binning's case before they went into the rest of the case.

Mr. Rao submitted that a conviction based on the uncorroborated testimony of an approver was not bad under section 133 of the Evidence Act, and said that the learned Sessions Judge laid down the law correctly when he said that it was open to the jury to rely on the uncorroborated story of the approver but as a rule of practice they should require corroboration of the material parts. The learned Pleader admitted that in his charge the learned Judge had not drawn attention to the evidence corroborating the approver.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: Yes, because Mr. Binning says there is no corroboration.

Mr. Rao: No, my Lord, there is evidence to corroborate the approver.

The learned Pleader then read a portion of the evidence to support his contention that there was corroboration, but after some argument opened by Mr. Justice Heaton, he said that there was no direct corroboration.

Mr. Rao having concluded his remarks, their Lordships intimated that they would not hear Mr. Binning any more and would hear the rest of the case.

Mr. Wadia then addressed the Court on behalf of the first accused, he said his case was similar to that of Mr. Binning's client and that his client also was convicted on the uncorroborated testimony of the approver. Counsel said he would go in details at greater length than Mr. Binning as there was a volume of evidence recorded affecting his client. Counsel then contended that there was a misdirection in the charge to the jury when the learned Sessions Judge told them that in his opinion two witnesses for the prosecution, who were alleged by the defence to be accomplices, were not accomplices, because the question whether a witness was an accomplice or not was for the jury to determine and the Judge could not pronounce his definite opinion on that question at that stage.

Mr. Wadia then contended that the learned Judge had not placed clearly all the materials before the jury.

Mr. Justice Batchelor here observed that he had never seen a better charge to the jury than that of Mr. Talyarkhan. The charge, his Lordship said, was what it should have been.

Mr. Wadia then addressed their Lordships on the evidence of the two prosecution witnesses who he alleged, were accomplices. He said that in the charge to the jury, the Judge had placed all the facts against the accused before the jury but none that went in the accused's favour and that he submitted, amounted to misdirection.

The learned counsel then admitted that if their Lordships were of opinion that those two witnesses were not accomplices then their evidence did go against the accused but his submission to their Lordships was that they were accomplices. Besides the question being of fact and not of law, the learned Judge ought not to have directed the jury on that point and if it was a misdirection, he asked their Lordships to allow him to go into evidence to show that the witnesses were accomplices.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: Have you any authorities to show that this is a question of fact?

Mr. Wadia: Yes my Lord.

The learned counsel then cited two cases in support of that contention.

Mr. Justice Batchelor then remarked that the learned Judge was within his rights when he said the witnesses were not accomplices when there was nothing on the record to show that they were.

The learned counsel then addressed the Court on the evidence of other witnesses and submitted that his client was entitled to an acquittal.

Mr. Karbhari, Pleader then placed the case of the third accused before the Court. He said that there was a mis-direction to the jury so far as this, that the Judge gave certain directions on the confession made by his client but which confession the learned Judge refused to admit on the record. His contension was that his client's offence came under section 425 (e) and not under section 436.

Mr. Gokhale on behalf of the fourth accused, said he was very much in the same boat as the third accused.

Mr. Thakore then laid the case of the fifth accused before the Court. He said that in a case like this, the learned Judge ought to have analysed the case of each accused but their Lordships would find that the case of the fifth accused had not been analysed. His point was that there was no evidence against his client.

Mr. Koyaji, Pleader for the sixth accused, said his case was similar to that of the first accused.

Mr. Rao, the Government Pleader, said he would not support the conviction of the sixth accused.

Their Lordships did not hear the Government Pleader on the cases of the first, third, fourth and fifth accused.

Mr. Wadia then asked the Court to reduce the sentence passed on his client on the strength of the strong recommendation of mercy shown by the jury. Mr. Wadia, said the accused was advanced in years and was not benefited to a single pie. He tried to help his brother's wife and children.

THE JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Batchelor then delivered his judgment. His Lordship said that the six accused persons concerned in these appeals were convicted under section 436, by the Sessions Judge of Thana and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. In the case of the accused Nos. 1 to 5 the conviction was based on the unanimous verdict of the jury while in the case of the sixth accused, the conviction was based on the verdict of the assessors with whom the learned Sessions Judge was in agreement. The learned counsel and pleaders on behalf of the appellants had devoted much energy and ability to attacking the charge to the jury delivered in this case by Mr. Talyarkhan, but after hearing all that could be said on that, His Lordship's opinion remained unchanged that this charge was most admirable, lucid and fair. In only one respect, in his Lordship's opinion was it capable of improvement, and it would have been more complete, had it contained, his Lordship observed, separate analyses of the evidence against each accused singly. The result of this omission had serious effects in the case of the second accused and his Lordship dealt with his case first as it stood on a different footing from others.

It was urged on his behalf, said his Lordship, by Mr. Binning that the approver's evidence as against him received no corroboration. When the Government Pleader was challenged to point out any corroborative evidence he found himself driven only to rely on an entry of Rs. 11. That entry, his Lordship remarked, could not be construed as affording corroboration nor was it understood to be so by the learned Judge below. In these circumstances it appeared that as against him there was the evidence of the accomplice and the evidence of the accomplice alone. Although the Judge's directions were perfectly sound and correct, yet it appeared that nowhere in his charge did he remember to specifically advise the jury that against the second accused, the approver was uncorroborated. That direction, his Lordship observed, was a necessity in a case of this complicity. His Lordship did not think that it could be said that the jury deliberately intended to convict the second accused and it seemed more likely that the conviction of the second accused was yet in carial. His Lordship thought, therefore, that his conviction and sentence could be set aside and for similar reasons, the conviction of the sixth accused must be reversed.

In regard to the remaining accused, his Lordship could see no reason whatever to disturb the conviction which rested on the unanimous verdict of the jury.

On behalf of the first accused, remarked his Lordship, Mr. Wadia had left no stone unturned to benefit his client but in his Lordship's opinion there was no ground to interfere with the sentence.

After holding that the two prosecution witnesses, who were alleged to be accomplices, were not accomplices, his Lordship went on to say that the evidence of these two witnesses abundantly corroborated the approver and for that reason, the convictions of the accused should be affirmed.

With regard to sentences, his Lordship observed that he saw no reason to interfere with the sentence of two years passed on the third accused. His Lordship thought that the sentences passed on the fourth and fifth accused could be properly reduced to four years' rigorous imprisonment and his Lordship ordered that they be so reduced.

As regards the first accused Mr. Wadia had urged for mercy on the grounds of his client's age and respectable position but these, his Lordship said, he should have borne in mind before stooping to this crime. He was the most guilty of the appellants and it was he who instigated the commission of the crime. His Lordship was therefore unable to interfere with the sentence of six years passed upon him.

Mr. Justice Heaton: I concur.

The second and sixth accused were accordingly ordered to be acquitted and discharged and the sentences passed on accused Nos. 4 and 5 were reduced to four years. The appeals of the first and third accused were dismissed.

ARMS ACT CASE.

Accused Released on Bail.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, their Lordships the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton heard the application of Chehatta Ibrahim bin Ibrahim, who, on his plea of guilty to a charge under the Arms Act, was convicted by Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. M. R. Branson, instructed by Mr. Kotewal, Pleader, appeared for the accused; Mr. G. S. Rao, Government Pleader, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, was for the Crown.

Mr. Branson said he wanted a notice on the question of sentence, which, he submitted, was very harsh. He said his client had committed a technical offence and they found that on the next day after this affair, the Chief Presidency Magistrate sentenced another accused under similar circumstances to a fine of Rs. 20. He also applied for bail.

Mr. Rao opposed the application for bail on the ground that the accused, who was a foreigner, if released, would abscond.

Their Lordships issued a notice on the question of sentence and released the accused on furnishing a bail of Rs. 500 and a like surety for that amount.

DEATH SENTENCES CONFIRMED.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of three murder appeals.

The first was that of Maruti Ramji who was convicted of the murder of his wife Luxmi by Mr. H. L. Hervey, Sessions Judge of Sholapur and sentenced to death. Mr. Branson, who appeared for him, urged that the sentence should not be confirmed on the ground that the deceased woman was of a loose character.

Their Lordships, in confirming the sentence, observed that the accused himself had repudiated that charge against his wife in his statement and they saw no reason to interfere.

The second appeal was that of Badal Shivlal and another who were convicted of the murder of one Savalram, a Maratha ayce, by Mr. C. C. Boyd, who sentenced the first accused to death and the second to transportation for life. Mr. S. R. Gokhale, who appeared for the first accused, urged that the death sentence should not be confirmed as the accused was intoxicated at the time the offence was committed.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal and confirmed the convictions and sentences passed on both the accused, observing that the murder was a brutal one and committed for the purpose of stealing the deceased's ornaments.

In the appeal of Vadu Paudu, who was convicted of the murder of a boy named Trimbuk aged 11 years, by twisting his neck for the sake of his ornaments, by Mr. F. J. Varley, Acting Sessions Judge of Khandesh and sentenced to death, Mr. R. B. Mogre, who appeared for him, said there was no evidence against his client. He also urged that considering the youth of the accused, their Lordships would be pleased to reduce the sentence.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence.

POLICE NEWS.

MOTOR VEHICLES ACT.

A Number of Prosecutions.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Lockyer charged George Cranfield, a taxicab driver, under Rule 13 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Act, with leaving his car unattended on the 23rd May, while the engine was running. The case for the prosecution was that the taxicab was left unattended and the engine running. The accused had not taken care so that it might not be liable to be put in motion. The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 4. The accused was next charged under the same Act with driving his car in a rash and negligent manner and at a dangerous speed along Queen's Road and part the Thakoredwar Junction on the 22nd May. Inspector Lockyer stated that there was no necessity for driving the car fast, as it was disengaged at the time and that the accused did not sound the horn. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 10.

Inspector Lockyer charged Babu Appanah, driver of taxicab No. 1, with carrying passengers in excess of the number allowed by the license along Queen's Road and with allowing the engine of his car to emit smoke. Mr. Lockyer said there was also a passenger sitting by the side of the driver, which was not allowed, as this action was likely to distract the driver's attention. The accused was fined Rs. 2 on the first charge and Rs. 3 on the second charge.

Hormusji Daruwalla, driver of taxi cab No. 10, was charged with driving his car at a speed dangerous to the public, and Dadabhoy Bomanji Kerrawalla, driver of taxicab No. 17, was charged with driving his car in a rash and negligent manner. Daruwalla had been warned on a previous occasion. He was fined Rs. 10. Kerawalla was fined Rs. 5.

Ganpat Raoji Sinde, driver of motor car No. 1140 was charged with driving his car in a rash and negligent manner. The charge against the accused was that on the evening of the 20th May he was driving his car recklessly near the Church Gate Street. The traffic there at the time was much congested and his car would have run into motor-car No. 1090, had not the driver of the latter car promptly brought his car to a standstill. The accused was thereupon unable to pull up until he had driven about twenty-five yards from the spot where he was told to stop. The accused pleaded guilty. He was fined Rs. 7.

The next man charged was Hewlick, driver of motor-car No. 1310. The charge against him was that on the night of the 19th May he passed the Parsi Statue into the Bellasis Road rashly, without due consideration for the safety of the people the least concerned to witness a wedding procession. who had assembled Inspector Lockyer asked for an exemplary sentence. The accused was fined Rs. 15.

Hyatkhan Ajmerkhan, driver of motor-car No. 979, was charged with driving his car rashly along Falkland Road and was fined Rs. 15.

Mr. J. R. Bradshaw was charged with driving his motor car No. 1357 on the 22nd May along Queen's Road without the front number plate fixed to his car. Mr. Bradshaw pleaded guilty, saying he was not aware of this, until his attention was drawn to it. He was fined Rs. 3.

Gangaram Hari Dive, driver of motor car No. 1349, was charged with allowing the engine to emit smoke on the 19th May. The charge against the accused was that while the car was passing from Hornby Road to Church Gate street and thence to Queen's Road the engine emitted smoke, owing to which the car was invisible for a distance of half a mile in Queen's Road. The accused was fined Rs. 3.

Mr. F. B. Thanawalla, a dealer in motor accessories, was charged with not producing his register. Inspector Lockyer stated that on the 21st May, he visited the accused's shop and asked him to produce his register as he wanted to verify whether his general number had not been used on cars for his private use. The accused was unable to produce a register. The accused said he had no chauffeur and drove his own car. These were no cars for sale in his shop. The accused was acquitted.

Kiram Ramji, driver of car No. 1004, was charged with driving his car in a rash and negligent manner along Queen's Road on the 22nd May. He was fined Rs. 5.

Sub-Inspector Chapman charged Mr. F. H. Lindberg with permitting his engine to emit smoke. The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 4.

Sub-Inspector Chapman charged Mr. H. H. Lilley with driving his motor car at a speed likely to endanger human life. Mr. Lilley pleaded not guilty, stating he was not driving fast. The car was going at a speed of between 10 to 15 miles. He had been driving motor cars in Bombay for the last five years and had driven so carefully that there had been no accidents so far as his driving was concerned. Mr. Chapman said the speed of the car was about 13 miles an hour, but considering the pedestrian and vehicular traffic at the time and place it was excessive. The accused was fined Rs. 5.

Jehongir Merwanji, chauffeur in the employ of Mr J. H. Bhabha, was charged by Sub-Inspector Chapman with having neglected to keep the front number visible. Mr. Chapman said the number had been quite obscured. Mr. J. D. Davar, Barrister-at-law who appeared for the accused, said the number was quite visible from a distance of fifty yards. The Magistrate said he had himself seen the number, which was quite visible. The accused was acquitted.

RETAINING STOLEN PROPERTY.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. H. Bhabha, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Mahomed Hoosein Taki of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department brought up on remand and again charged Monfiuddin Jassimuddin, a Mahomedan, with retaining and disposing of stolen property of the value of Rs. 4,000, belonging to Sattaram Das of Calcutta. A theft was committed in Sattaram Das' shop at Calcutta in September last and the accused was suspected of being concerned in the theft. As the accused had disappeared from Calcutta, the Bombay police were communicated with. He was arrested on the 7th ultimo and property worth Rs. 4,000 was recovered. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET IN SIMLA.

Patiala Beat Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

The cricket match between Patiala and Simla returned this morning when the home team began their first innings. Owing to the heavy downpour of the previous day the ground was rather soft, this making fast scoring impossible. Mistri and Jati Ram bowled effectively for the Patiala team, making the Simla men all retire for a total of 91 runs, of which the following men managed to reach double figure: French, Lockett, Tod and Medell, scoring 12, 12, 14 and 24 respectively.

With 107 runs behind, the Simla team had to follow on after lunch and fared much better than in the first innings, Bailey and Medell making a capital stand at the wicket pulled up the score from 63 to 132 when Bailey fell to an excellent catch off Tara Chand for a well played 54. The rest, however, did not do much and were all out for a total of 163 runs.

With 57 runs to win, the Patiala team began the 2nd innings at 5-15 p.m. and had lost 3 wickets for 60 runs, thus winning the match by 7 wickets and 4 runs. The following are the scores:—

SIMLA.

1st Innings.

E L French, b Jaf Singh		12
V H Lockets, c and b Mistri		12
Lord P Scott, c Keshav Singh, b Mistri ...		4
Capt Bailey, c Jagindor Singh, b Mistri...		7
A A Tod, c Mistri, b Jatiram... ...		14
B G Nicolas, b Jatiram		0
P M Medell, b Mistri...		24
Rev Barne, b Jatiram...		0
G G Napier, c Jagindar Singh, b Jatiram		4
F J Wood, b Mistri		2
S C Gray, not out		9
Extras...		3
Total...	...	91

2nd Innings.

E L French, b Jaf Singh		6
Capt Gray, c Kishen Singh, b Jai Singh...		6
Capt Lockett, b Jai Singh		18
Lord Scott, b Jagindor Singh		21
Capt Tod, c Mistri, b Jai Singh ...		1
Capt Bailey, c Jagindor Singh, b Tara-chand		54
P M Medell, c Kishen Singh, b Jati-Ram		38
Rev Barne, c Jagindor Singh, b Tara-chand		0
J F J Wood, c Mistri, b Jatiram ...		8
G G Napier, c Mistri, b Jatiram ...		7
Capt B G Nicles, not out		1
Total...	...	163

PATIALA.

1st Innings.

Mistry, b Napier		8
Jaswan Singh, c Mandell, b Napier ...		29
Tara Chand, c Napier, b Scott ...		32
Jagindar Singh, b Mandell		14
H H the Maharaja, c Lockett, b Napier..		3
Gurbuksh Singh, c Scott, b Baily ...		16
Balwan Singh, c and b Baily... ...		0
Abdul Ganni, not out		17
Kishar Singh, c Todd, b Rev Barne ...		13
Jala Singh, b Rev Barne		3
Jalaram, b Napier		1
Extras		12
Total	...	198

2nd Innings.

The Maharaja, c French, b Napier ...		0
Jawant Singh, not out		26
Tarachand, run out... ...		20
Jagindor Singh, c Tod, b Barne ...		4
K M Mistri, not out... ...		10
Rest did not bat.		
Total...	...	60

THE FRIENDS' UNION C. C. FIXTURES.

June 12, Sunday—Mahomedan C Club
June 18, Saturday—Vict Jubilee Tec Inst
June 19, Sunday—Bombay Young Cricketers
June 24, Friday—
June 25, Saturday—Poona Gymkhana
June 26, Sunday—Deccan Gymkhana
July 3, Sunday—International C C
July 10, Sunday—Hindoo Gymkhana
July 16, Saturday—Municipal C C
July 17, Sunday—Islam Gymkhana
July 24, Sunday—Parsi Gymkhana
July 30, Saturday—Wilson College Gymkhana
July 31, Sunday—Young Men's C C
August 6, Saturday—Grant Medical College Gymkhana
August 7, Sunday—Islam Gymkhana (Return)
August 14, Sunday—Young Hindus C C
August 20, Saturday—Commercial Gymkhana
August 21, Sunday—Elphinstone C C
August 27, Saturday—Y M C A Cricket C
August 28, Sunday—Parsi Baroness C C
September 3, Saturday—Elphinstone C Club
September 4, Sunday—New Shiwaji C C
September 11, Sunday—New Hindus C C
September 25, Sunday—Gawd Saraswat C C

INTERNATIONAL POLO.

Challenge Probably Postponed.

It is not improbable that the scheme to send a challenging Hurlingham team to America to play for the International Polo Cup will be postponed until 1911. This possibility wrote a London correspondent in mail week has, of course, been in view from the day the provisional challenge for 1910 was despatched in December last. Causes, however, have arisen during the last few days which in their effect will prove sufficiently strong justify deferring the mission of recovery for twelve months.

It will be remembered that Hurlingham, in sending the provisional challenge in the first instance, stipulated that confirmation should not necessarily be expected until the end of June next. The American Polo Association in an excellent sporting spirit met the Hurlingham committee in this as in all other respects. Students of the game do not need to be reminded why the stipulated had to be made. Such questions as funds to meet expenses, ponies, and the players themselves were vital to the project, and were bound to exercise a controlling effect on the decision.

Hurlingham's appeal for funds has been fairly well responded to, and of the £10,000 asked for it is understood that about £4,000 has been subscribed. It will not be this question of money in order to buy the best ponies available which will cause the postponement it will be primarily because the ponies cannot be found. Captain Lloyd, the England captain and his advisory committee would never think of carrying out a challenge, knowing that the team was at a serious disadvantage in the matter of ponies. To do so would be to court inevitable defeat in a manner which would exasperate and alienate the sympathies of all interested in British polo. Subscribers to the fund and the public generally may be assured, therefore, that no muddling idea of this kind is likely to be pursued.

There is a good deal of irony suggested by a survey of a situation which to some extent has been created by those whom the challengers are seeking to overthrow. It was on British polo ponies for the most part that the Americans brought about the defeat of England at Hurlingham last year.

Here, therefore, the scheme, as far as 1910 is concerned, threatens to fail, and thus the public may be prepared for the announcement of a year's postponement. There have been other contributory causes to the new position. One is the death of the King which has caused the opening of the polo season to be deferred until towards the end of the month. In other circumstances there would have taken place a good deal of play, which would have helped the captain and his advisory committee to mature their plans. As it is, there can be little or no data forthcoming before the time arrives when it will be necessary to make the challenge definite or otherwise. A third cause may be cited in the inability of Mr. Noel Edwards to leave his regiment the 9th Lancers, in South Africa. Captain Lloyd was always hopeful that he would be given the necessary leave, for the highest opinion was entertained of his ability.

GERMANY, ENGLAND, AND TURKEY.

The Need for a Common Policy.

As I passed through Berlin, writes Sir William M. Ramsay, there seemed to me to be a different tone as regards relations with England. My own belief is, and has always been, that there is in Germany no desire among the really responsible and guiding men for war. They have other schemes in view, and these are great schemes, and a war with England would seriously disarrange and even imperil their designs. Hence war has not been at any time the intention and purpose of Germany; but Germany would go to war rather than abandon its schemes. There lies the real danger, and it is a serious danger. If England regards the plans of Germany as a menace to her safety and prosperity, and resolves to make the German schemes into a casus belli, then war would result. Moreover, there are always liable to occur causes of friction; and when the two parties are powerful fantions friction may easily end in war, when public feeling is either in an exasperated or in a panic-struck and nervous condition.

The impression which I got in passing across Germany was that the seriousness of the situation is now better understood by the popular mind. The cost of such a struggle has been counted, and it is quite realised that it would be a struggle between giants which might ruin both. Less than three years ago a German Consul in a foreign city, whom I knew well and esteemed highly as an educated and thinking man, declared in conversation that the most popular topic in a German public meeting was war with England. I do not believe that he would say so now. But he also said that, although he personally deeply regretted it, he did not see how the relations between the two countries could be settled without war. He might, not improbably, say so still. The danger lies partly in the unreasonableness of human nature, partly the widespread ignorance of facts; and I must say that I think there is more profound ignorance of German character among the English than there is of English character among the Germans. With ignorance goes suspicion; suspicion readily degenerates into panic, and panic might always be dangerous.

The criminal folly of those who did their best to create a panic about the supposed German design to invade England by surprise has, we may hope, passed away with the occasion for it. The war, if it should ever come, will not take that form. An article in the "Contemporary Review," by "Master Mariner," last year (or the year before) showed up the profound ignorance of naval and military possibilities which was involved in the idea. A high German naval authority said to me a few days ago in similar terms, probably without knowing anything about "Master Mariner," that such a thing was a military impossibility. It is now regarded in Germany as a joke in the worst possible taste to talk about an invasion of that kind; only an ignorant and silly boy would mention it.

The truth is that the enormous calamities which are certain to result to both sides from a war, and the extreme uncertainty of any even small advantage in the long run being gained by either nation from it, are becoming more clear to the public mind, and we may hope that the hot-headed and ignorant people who talked so loosely in England about it will find that in future such talk is regarded by public opinion as a social misdemeanour which will do nothing to avert the danger, but so far as it has any influence, would tend to precipitate it. The means of turning aside the danger lies in better knowledge of the facts, in free intercourse, and better accquaintance between the nations—in short, in the acquiring of more wisdom, more reasonableness, and greater power of seeing the other side of the case. The strength of the English position lies in the fact that English policy on the whole is the one strong national influence at present working in the world to favour free intercourse. Any other nation tries to use its national policy to surround itself with a high wall and impade circulation. Our policy is, in a rough and often unintelligent fashion, the world's life; and so long as it remains true to this principle England cannot die. The country may suffer in one limb or one part, but as a whole the heart of the world beats through our life more free and with less impediment than through any other nation. That is the higher principle which is involved in what is called from a narrower point of view "Free Trade"; our policy is at present necessary in order to maintain the world's development, and therefore the world cannot do without us. There lies the future and the safety of England. Our danger lies in the fact that so few of those who are responsible for our policy understand this sufficiently, and that some of them are violently and ignorantly opposed to it.

I do not, of course, pretend to know what is the whole plan in the minds of those who are guiding German development. But one thing is certain—a definite plan is being worked out with clear and far-seeing view; that no one who lives in Germany can doubt or does doubt. One part of the plan, however, is very evident. The great outlet abroad for German energy at the present time is in Turkey. To keep that outlet safe there is one thing absolutely necessary. Germans are not ignorant of what happened in the Levant about 1830 to 1840. France then, in alliance with Mehemet Ali of Egypt and his son Ismail Pasha, was working out a great Eastern policy. Turkey was dying; Ismail was going to kill it by war; and no power in Europe saved it except the English ships. The ships actually did little; they bombarded one small fortified town on the Syrian coast; but the mere terror that they spread was enough. That terror arrested Ismail's victorious march on Constantinople and broke the power of France in the Levant. A word is enough in the East, when the power is behind it, if the person addressed believes that the power will be exerted. The same terror stopped the late Sultan's plan of encroaching on the Egyptian frontier in 1906 and the Russian advance on Constantinople in 1878. Two years ago a friend of mine said to a high German official resident in Turkey, "Why don't you come and take hold of the machine, and run Turkish business on proper lines, as we do in Egypt?" The answer was, "We cannot do it without a fleet." That puts the whole Turkish situation in seven words. Germany is not conterminous with Turkey. She can exert power there only by means of a fleet; and when all is said you come back to the one fundamental fact that in Asia one must rest on the power to compel. Under the last Sultan, German influence in Turkey rested ultimately on its powerful army; but the Sultan knew that the army was far away and could not touch him; he was pleased to conquer with the most powerful sovereign in Europe; but he was very far from being controlled by Germany as Turkey of old was controlled by "the Great Elchi," the Ambassador, who had a fleet behind him. People in England used to talk as if Germany could do anything it wished in Turkey; but I believe the fact was that Germany often experienced considerable difficulty in getting what it wanted, and had to content itself with much less than it desired. I am assured on good authority that in the Bagdad Railway matter the German financiers who run the business would have been quite willing to concede the British demand that the part of the railway from Bagdad to the Persian Gulf should be under British control; but the Sultan would never have permitted this, for he hated and dreaded England more than any other Power in Europe, and the Turkish Government in the end of 1909, when the same matter again came up, was still very unwilling to concede it. There is a certain continuity of Turkish interests, whoever be the man in authority. Abdul Hamid the Sultan and Hilmi Pasha the Grand Vizier of the Young Turks were alike afraid to see England controlling a railway from Bagdad to the Persian Gulf.

Germany, then, cannot exercise power in Turkey without a fleet. But, worse than that, Germany feels that her schemes in Turkey always remain in a position of danger without a fleet strong enough to resist interference on the part of England similar to that which smashed French influence and Ismail Pasha. There is a dangerous situation. That, and not the landing of a German fleet on our eastern coasts, is the critical point. The German fleet is not wanted to fight a purposeless war in the North Sea. It is wanted to be of use in a wider policy. The most that could be expected from a war with England would be the destruction of both fleets, and German affairs in Turkey would be worse off than before.

The solution of this very great danger lies in one way alone. English, German, and Turkish interests are sadly identical, if the various parties could or would only see it. There is a country once rich to be made rich once more. This result cannot be achieved unless there is a common policy agreed upon. That is the first fact in the Eastern situation, and until that is firmly grasped no great progress is possible towards peace or towards Turkish prosperity. —"Manchester Guardian."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette," June 2).

Mr Venkatrao Vithal Nadig, acting Mahalkari of Supa in the district of Kanara, is appointed, a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. Digambar Dalaya, District Deputy Collector and Magistrate, First Class and Mr Ganesh Venkatesh Joglekar, Huzur Deputy Collector and Magistrate, First Class are given additional powers under the Reformatory Schools Act., 1897.

Shaikh Ibrahim Bapubhai, Mamlatdar, taluka Yeola, and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Nasik, to exercise the powers of a Magistrate of Police.

Mr Yashavant Balappa Borkar, City Magistrate, First Class, Belgaum, to exercise the powers contemplated in section 8 (1) of Reformatory School Act.

Mr Jhamrai Lahorimal to act as Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind as a temporary measure during the absence on leave of Mr P R Hanson, pending further orders.

Mr Yashavant Balappa Borkar, on relief at Belgaum, to act as additional District Deputy Collector, Kanara, pending further orders.

Rao Bahadur Sitaram Vishvanath Patwardhan to be a non-official member of the Committee of Visitors of the Reformatory School at Yeravda, with effect from the 25th April.

Mr Shankar Ramchandra Bhagvat to be Lecturer in Engineering, College of Science, Poona, on Rs. 200 per mensem vice Mr Bamanji Hormusji Pavri, deceased, pending further orders.

Mr Vedu valad Patil Kulkarni, a Conciliator in the West Khandesh District, is invested with the power described in section 40 of Act XVII of 1879, as amended by section 8 of Act XXIII of 1886 with effect from the 7th June.

Rao Saheb Raghavendra Krishna Kembhavi—to be the District Government Pleader for the district of Bijapur and to be a Public Prosecutor in the said district vice Mr Sheshgirrao Rayaji, resigned.

Mr Maganlal Bhaidas Lalaji, Mamlatdar of Godhra, is granted eleven days' privilege leave in continuation of the one month's privilege leave granted to him, dated the 12th May, Mr Jehangir Dadabhai Nanavatty continuing to act.

Mr Ambalal Madhavlal Lakhia, Mamlatdar of Dohad, is granted two months' leave on medical certificate in continuation of the six months' combined leave granted to him, Mr Narandas Jamnadas Mehta continuing to act.

Mr. Naranlal Keshavlal, Thandar of Kankerj in the Palanpur Agency, is granted one month's privilege leave in extension of that granted to him, Mr. Godad Lavji continuing to act.

In consequence of the revised gradation of Mamlatdars the following promotions are ordered with effect from 1st April:—Mr R V Gadgil, I C E, and Mr N N Sathe B A; from the old grade of Rs. 200; to the new grade of Rs. 250. Mr V S Kelkar, B A, Mr S H Tagare, Mr M C Kelkar, B A, Mr V M Dabholkar, Mr P B Phadke, Mr B B Sahasrabudhe, Mr A K Nulkar, B A, Mr G W Gadre, Mr G B Naralikar, L C E, Mr R H Lele, B A Mr H P Deshmukh, B A, Mr B H Godbole, B A, and Mr P D Kirane, Mr R S Athavale, B A from the old grade of Rs. 200; to the new grade of Rs. 225. From the old grade of Rs. 175 to the new grade of Rs. 225.

Mr M B Mudaris, Mr S S Bhambure, B A, Rao Sahib S A Palshikar, Mr V Kunte, L C E, Mr V B Naik, B A, Mr K B Shetphalkar, Mr A K Deshpande, B A, Mr K D Gune, B A, Mr L N Joglekar, Mr D G Patwardhan, B A, Mr P R Kapadia, B A, Mr S G Bhadbhade, B A, Mr R S Pendse, B A, Mr J R G

BY THE WAY.

MUSIC HALL SALARIES.

It transpired at the Old Bailey recently that La Milo has the income of a Cabinet Minister. That is not bad, but it is a long way behind Little Tich, who is earning at the rate of £15,000 a year. He got £300 per week for appearing at Edinburgh a little while ago and he had even more in Glasgow. He keeps his motor, and as he cannot be bothered with rehearsals he sometimes sends his chauffeur to run through the music of his songs with the orchestra so that they may get the cues.

A POSTCARD'S LONG JOURNEY.

A Selkirk man has just obtained possession of a postcard which was posted by a party in Selkirk to a friend in Galashiels, six miles distant, on January 5, 1904. It was delivered at its destination quite recently, having taken rather more than six years to accomplish the journey of six miles, or at the rate of a mile a year. From indistinct postmarks on the card it is gathered that it has been in Africa and India at any rate, but judging from the tear and wear it must have made an even longer journey. It is amusing to note that the picture on the card represents the Mungo Park monument in Selkirk, giving the card a double association with travel.

A DEMOCRATIC MONARCH.

Mr. Roosevelt during his stay in Norway no doubt met some old acquaintances who lived in America during the Presidency, for almost every other Norwegian one meets seems to have spent a part of his life in the United States. The amount of emigration from Norway is a very sore point with the stay-at-homes, who desire a greater development of their own country. In King Haakon the ex-president met a very democratic monarch. He quite realises the old-fashioned French and American ideals of a President. His palace, which is situated at the head of Karlj ohansgade, in Christiania, is an unpretentious building, where the King loves to reside without any of the display usually associated with royalty. One may walk unchallenged up to its very walls, and the children of Christiania play on the grass plots of the little park surrounding it. The King is very fond of walking about the streets of the capital unattended. He visit the market place and converses with the quaint peasant characters to be met there.

REMINISCENCES OF MR CORMELL PRICE.

Mr. Cormell Price, who died at Rottingdean early in May at the age of 74 was head master of the United Services College, Westward Ho, when Mr. Rudyard Kipling was a pupil. But that is by no means his best title to remembrance. He was a schoolfellow and life-long friend of Burne-Jones, in whose biography will be found numerous references to his influence on the artist's career. While at King Edward's School, Birmingham, the two lads collaborated in forming a museum of their own and in compiling a "Universal History for the Use of Students." Mr. Price, like his friend, went to Oxford, and then went to London for his hospital course. In the Burne-Jones and Rossetti circle he was familiarly known as "Crom," as in the following lines attributed to Gabriel :—

There is a young doctor named Crom
Whom you get very little good from.
If his pockets you jog
The inside of a dog
Is certain to trickle from Crom.

The experience of the dissecting-room, however was too great a trial for Mr. Price, so he gave up his chosen profession to accept a private tutorship in Russia, where he was constantly receiving letters from Burne-Jones appealing to him to come back. After all, Mr. Price did not stay long abroad, and his return to England and acceptance of a mastership at Haileybury renewed the friendship of the two men. They frequently took their holidays together, and Mr. Price would often join the Burne-Jones family party on birthdays and other festive occasions :

A NOVEL PLATFORM.

The Liberal van so frequently mentioned in the agent East Dorset election petition was probably the first van used in political propaganda ; it has been in use for over twenty years. It was built by a sturdy Liberal in the division to overcome the common difficulty of getting rooms for meetings in the villages. The van assured the speakers of a platform, and its mere appearance on the village green or at the four cross roads assured them of an audience. In the daytime the van traversed the country lanes and literature was widely distributed at the cottages and framehouses. The van was constructed so as to provide board and lodging for the speakers and the agent in attendance. There were three compartments, two of which could be turned into sleeping-rooms. The front portion, where the driver sat, was roomy enough to sleep one. The centre compartment was a living-room in the daytime. At night the side seats were turned down and formed sleeping accommodation for three. The other room was fitted with cooking-stove and cupboards for victuals, crockery, and other things. Summer campaigning in this way was not unpleasant. The van was borrowed for use in other constituencies and did many journeys in the Southern and Midland counties. The idea, if not the van, has been copied by other organisations.

HOW SOME FAMOUS SINGERS STARTED LIFE.

The French tenor M. Franz, who made his debut at the Royal Opera at Covent Garden about 2 weeks ago was a railway clerk when he won a prize offered by "Comœdia" for singing, and thus began his career. It is curious what a medley of occupations the famous German singers of the present day sprang from. Theodor Wachtel the operatic tenor, got his start when, as a coachman in Hamburg, his fare heard him singing the notes of an aria. The great tenor Otto Briesemeister was once a practising physician. Anton Schott, who is well known in England and America, was a captain of artillery, and fought through the Franco-German War before he discovered his voice. Paul Knupfer, the concert singer, was a medical student. Franz Betz, once the leading baritone of the Berlin Opera, and Marian Alma, the lyric tenor at the same theatre, were both students of technology. Albert Niemann, whose Tannhauser is famous, was a locksmith. The Wagnerian tenor Ernst Kraus has been a brewer's drayman. Karl Burrian, the dramatic tenor of the Dresden Opera, was a lawyer. Max Alvary was first a painter, then a merchant, then a builder, and then a great singer.

QUEEN MARY.

It has been noted that Queen Mary is the first Queen Consort for over three hundred years who has been born in England. She is certainly the first English Queen who has attended University Extension lectures. During the winter before her marriage she regularly attended with her mother, the Duchess of Teck, Professor Churton Collins's Wednesday afternoon lectures at Richmond, Surrey. The course was on "The Elizabethan Age." Princess May took notes, wrote papers, and was as eager to receive the lecturer's corrections and marks as any of her classmates. Once the Royal party were late. Professor Churton Collins after a reasonable delay began his lecture. But in a few minutes he had to pause for their arrival. Even at the cost of greater disturbance. The usual curtseys as they passed to their seats in the front row could not be forgone. The Duchess of Teck faced the audience before sitting down, and said, "I beg your pardon for being late" Princess May added her bow, and then away steamed the Professor again, this time beginning his lecture with the usual "Your Royal Highnesses, ladies and gentlemen."

THE NEW SKIRT.

The skirt, tightly bound by a tuck
Round the knees, shows the wearer has pluck.
And I hasten to state
That her waddling gait
Makes her look, without question, a duck !

THE annual report of the Shipwrights' Society, issued at Newcastle, says there is every prospect of the present year being busier than last.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

I have heard a rumour writes a London correspondent in various well-informed circles that Mr. Thomas Beecham has approached the Directors of the Alhambra Palace of Varieties with a suggestion to transform that magnificent building into a Grand Opera House. It is impossible to verify the statements made to me, and I send the news "under all reserve." The shareholders of the Alhambra, under the suggested scheme, would secure a larger dividend, by way of rent, upon their capital than they have received of late, and under the spirited and opulent management of Mr. Beecham the great enterprise would seem to be one holding out every prospect of success. The Alhambra is a splendid and spacious building, the acoustic properties of which, I believe, are admirable. As the back of the fine circles would be ample room for a large number of private boxes. Should this scheme eventuate, it would be a resounding, if belated, reply to the transformation, years ago, of the English Opera House in Cambridge Circus into the Palace Theatre of Varieties.

MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT'S PLANS.

There is no truth in the rumour of a new theatre to be built in London for Miss Maxine Elliott. "The new theatre," she says, "is purely a myth, and I am here only on holiday in this beloved England. I return to America in September to play in The Inferior Sex all the season and I go as far west as California. I shall hope to play the piece in London at the Easter of 1911." "The Inferior Sex" is by Mr. Frank Stayton, the author of "Mrs. Willoughby's Kiss" and "The Two Pins." The latter play was produced at the Aldwych by Mr. Oscar Asche, who returns to London later with "Count Hannibal," in which he has achieved a great Australian success."

THE STAGE SOCIETY.

"Champions of Morality," which the Stage Society present at the Aldwych for one performance, is an adaptation by Messrs. H. A. Hertz and F. Wedekind of the German play "Moral," written by Ludwig Thoma, who is a contributor to both "Simplissimus" and Jugend." He is noted as an author of stories of peasant life, poems, and comedies, and is a Bavarian. The piece has been a huge successes in Berlin—where it was played for three hundred nights—and also in Austria. It is in three acts, and is laid in the capital of an imaginary German Grand Duchy. It will have a very fine cast. The next play to be produced by the Stage Society will be a comedy by a new author, named Mr. Ashley Dukes, and it will be done in June.

MR. HUNTLEY IN AMERICA.

Our Mr. G. P. Huntley, endeared to thousands of playgoers in "musical comedy," has made a most successful entry into the "legitimate" in America, in "Caste"—and in the part of Eccles, of all characters in the world. One could have seen him as Captain Hawtree quite easily—but our popular stage "swell," our "dude" as the drunken old scallywag Eccles ! However, Mr. Huntley made good and scored heavily. The critics said that he made a "profound impression" in the part, to which he gave a new significance. "His was a rather goodnatured and only momentarily a brutal Eccles." The bestiality of the drunkard was cloaked in satire and burlesque. It was a rare character study, one that was complete and never overdrawn. Miss Marie Tempest as Polly Eccles, Mr. Graham Browne as Sam Gerridge, and Miss Maud Milton as the Marquise, were the other English members of the cast, and all seem to have captured the hearts of the critics and the public, Miss Tempest has contrived American once more. Thus writes a New York journalist of her: "In two years from now Marie Tempest will have reached the half-century mark. Preposterous, when every hour she is growing so increasingly younger and younger that Time itself seems to have given up the chase. But for an answer to the doubt of the number of years to her great credit, Miss Tempest has a quiet way of setting before you the framed photograph of a strapping young soldier dressed in khaki uniform. 'That is mine !' she says proudly. 'And he is twenty-two. Now what have you to say ?' "' Only that it is amazing how wonderfully well it becomes you to grow up with your boy,' is your answer. 'Precisely,' comes her vigorous retort, 'the very thing that all parents should do. It is what I try to do. You see, I began young—all women should, I think. I was married at seventeen. This gave me an opportunity to wait for my boy to grow up with me.'"

MR. BEECHAM'S SEASON OPENED.

The large audience at His Majesty's Theatre for the opening of what promises to be one of the most delightful seasons of opera ever offered to the London public, was dressed entirely in mourning; the balconies and boxes were draped in purple hangings; and the playing of "God save the King" at the beginning of the evening sent a strange thrill through the house. In such circumstances the genial public enthusiasm which would have prevailed under happier conditions cannot truthfully be said to have displayed itself. The preformance of Offenbach's "The Tales of Hoffmann" was, however, an exceedingly interesting one, and from the artistic point of view the evening's proceedings can be looked back upon with a great deal of gratitude and pleasure. To began with, Mr. Beecham has got together a splendid orchestra, and a chorus of very rich quality: and their rendering of their share of the opera was by a long way the best I have ever heard, and was fruitful of promise for the performances that are to come. With regard to the soloists, one is not sure that one quite cares for Mr. Beecham idea of distributing the parts of Olympia, Giulietta, and Anotonia between three singers, Mlle Nora d'Argel, Mlle, Zelie de Lussan, and Miss Ruth Vincent. On the German stage one has seen them all impersonated by one artist. Under the division of labour there is of course, a less demand on the resources of each singer, and obviously the characters gain in realism by the physical differentiation. Still one thinks the dramatic scheme is better fulfilled when a single individuality is seen in three manifestations.

A SUCCESSFUL COMPANY.

Mlle, d'Argel sang the brilliant music of the Doll fairly satisfactorily and won an encore for the song "Every grove with song-birds laden." Mlle, de Lussan charged the part of Giulietta with a personal luxuriousness that fitted it to perfection and shared with Miss Muriel Terry the credit for a nice rendering of the famous barcarolle; and Miss Vincent scored perhaps the greatest success of the three in the very sympathetic role of the dying young singer, both acting and singing with precisely the right simplicity Mr. John Coates, who was the Hoffmann, sang like an artist with great refinement and charm throughout, and acted with rare sincerity, and his success also was unequivocal. The part of the Devil in his three disguises was in the hands of Mr, Fredrick Austin, who sang well enough, but as an actor limpressed us as lacking imagination. One has seen a German artist make the part terrifying one, particularly in the third act. Last night there was not a "thrill" or a "creep" in it. Most of the other parts were satisfactorily played, and the scenery and staga-management were fully up to the high evel Mr. Beecham familiarised us with at Covent Garden. In fine, what and believe will be a brilliant season has made as brilliant a start as was possible under the sad circumstances of the hour.

To stimulate British aviation, the Motor Union, through its aviation section, will offer a prize of £200 at the Bournemouth International Aviation Week in July. This prize will be confined to British aviators, and will probably be offered for the highest flight during the meeting.

ONE of the members of the New York Black Hand Society, who threatened to kill Singer Caruso unless they were paid £3,000, has been found guilty of attempted extortion.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Colombo from London by the last mail were Lord Islington, the new Governor of New Zealand, and party, who are on their way to New Zealand.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it prodnces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

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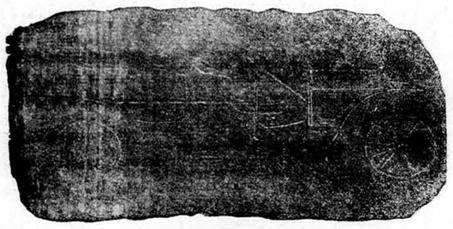

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